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Flood Aid Advances Along Three Fronts As Crest Is Reached

Entire Emergency Work Machinery Is Devoted to Relief Program

Roosevelt Sees Sufficient Funds

Reconstruction and Control Occupy Big Part in Future Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — Reports of flood conditions, handed the President today by his emergency chairman, George H. Dern, Secretary of War, by Gen. Malin S. Craig, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, persuaded him that the flood crests were passing, but that an enormous task, certain to continue for months and years, now faces the nation and its governmental units.

Meanwhile rescue, relief and reconstruction—the three urgent demands that flood conditions have imposed on the Federal Government as well as local and private authorities—further conscripted the activities of major government departments. The situation, for the third time, forced postponement of President Roosevelt's vacation trip to permit him to carry on the personal direction of flood relief measures.

Rescue Work First

Rescue work is mostly concentrated today upon New England, as the high crests of the flood were passing out to sea in other areas. The Mississippi seemed likely to carry down the Ohio and other flood waters without strain comparable to conditions elsewhere. But the problems of relief and rehabilitation left behind in all other flood-hit regions demand the full energies of the great emergency-work machine built up during the past three years of the New Deal. Boondoggling is now cast aside.

For the remainder of the fiscal year the more or less abundant present funds will be used. When and if Congress appropriates the $1,500,000,000 that President Roosevelt asked for work relief during the next fiscal year, sums will be allocated immediately to flooded districts for future rehabilitation work.

President Roosevelt believes, it was announced at the White House, that the hundreds of millions of dollars available from works progress funds, from public works, and the private money contributed to the Red Cross and the many other relief funds, will be adequate to repair the damages of the floods without special appropriations of Congress.

Delays Vacation Again

His own vacation trip is entirely dependent upon his usefulness in Washington. It is frankly recognized that there is little the President can do now that all useable facilities of the Federal Government, under an emergency committee, are flung into the flood areas. But he did not venture to leave the White House in the face of such conditions, and it is still an open question whether his special train will leave for Florida—as now planned—on Sunday afternoon.

While immediate attention was still centered on the problems of relief and rehabilitation, the question of future prevention is prominent in the background and will receive extensive attention in Congress as soon as the emergency is met.

The army engineers have extensive but tentative plans, prepared over the past 10 years, which if adopted as actual projects would go far to prevent a repetition of the experience of the past week along several of the rivers where the floods have been most severe.

Army Plans Studied

Several members of the Senate and House today ordered copies of plans which would affect conditions in their home states and it is a reasonable assumption that some of them may be voted before the present session adjourns. They will all receive careful consideration.

Each river, however, presents a separate and distinct problem, both for geographical reasons and because flood control is seldom an isolated undertaking, but rather one which involves simultaneously navigation and development of water-power resources.

Most extensive plans and the

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Flood in New England

Relief measures and details of the effect of floods in the western Massachusetts area and throughout New England are given on the first page of the second section.

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The Mother Church Relief Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the emergency RELIEF FUND of The Mother Church which is available for flood relief may be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Senate Votes Fund To Defend Lobby Probe in Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—After a four-hour argument in the Senate, the chamber voted unanimously yesterday for a $10,000 appropriation to defend its Lobby Investigation Committee against attacks in the courts. Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, said he believed the matter would go to the Supreme Court.

The $10,000 fund must be approved by the House, and signed by the President. The appropriation was purposely so drawn in order to indicate solidarity of sentiment.

Other lobby developments were:

Elisha Hanson, counsel for William Randolph Hearst, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a formal motion for a preliminary injunction to halt committee seizure or utilization of telegrams. The bill of complaint was filed last week. Mr. Hanson issued a supporting statement denouncing the Senate committee for turning a Hearst message ordering an editorial attack on Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina over to Mr. McSwain. The first message described Mr. McSwain as "a Communist in spirit and a traitor in effect." Mr. McSwain bitterly denounced Mr. Hearst in reply.

A prolonged legal argument occurred between Senators Black and Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon, the latter attacking the committee for using the "drag net subpoena," the former defending it.

Wallace Sets Rules for New Farm Bounties

Terms of AAA Substitute Rushed to Check Crop Increases

Payments to Vary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Terms under which the Federal Government will pay $440,000,000 to American farmers this year to increase their land devoted to soil-aiding crops from 100,000,000 to 130,000,000 acres were announced today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Although they admitted that there might be some imperfections in the regulations as drawn up, Department of Agriculture officials felt the immediate necessity of getting them into the hands of farmers before the spring planting season, inasmuch as reports from farm belts indicate that large increases in the sowing of certain surplus crops are being planned. The rules were drawn up largely on the basis of recommendations made by farm groups at four regional conferences recently held in Chicago, Memphis, New York and Salt Lake City.

Long Range Program

"The new program from an immediate point of view may not be quite as effective as the old one destroyed by the Supreme Court, but from a long time point of view, the new program may prove to be even more constructive, Secretary Wallace said, as the regulations were mailed out to the farmers.

Two types of payments are to be made to co-operating farms: (1) a soil conserving payment averaging $10 an acre for the country as a whole and a soil-building payment of up to one dollar for each acre in soil conserving and soil building crops in 1936.

How Plan Works

Visualizing how the new plan will work for the owner of a 100-acre farm in North Dakota who has 60 acres in wheat, 15 in rye, 10 in oats and the rest in pasture, H. R. Tolley, acting administrator, estimated that he might receive a maximum of $147 after the following procedure.

The farmer will file an application with his county conservation committee which will come around to his farm and establish his base acreage — or the amount of land ordinarily planted on the farm to crops. The choice of acres to be

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Danube Powers Meet

Wide World

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg
Austrian Chancellor

Premier Mussolini
Of Italy Is Seen on the Right of the Group With Julius Gömbös, Hungarian Premier, on His Right

New Deal Shunts WPA Inquiry To Party Stalwarts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Democratic leaders awoke with a shock yesterday to the fact that the Republican-sponsored investigation of the Works Progress Administration had taken them off their guard.

Like flood workers rushing to a threatened dike, two stanch Administration Democrats were suddenly appointed to vacant positions on the little-known Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. This small committee burst into public gaze like a meteor this week by voting approval of a $5000 inquiry, sponsored by James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania.

The committee has been disregarded all session, and two year-old Democratic vacancies upon it have not even been filled. The Democrats filled them in a hurry, however, yesterday, amid shrill whistles of political flood warnings, and Senator Allen W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, assistant floor leader, and Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, were thrown into the breach—a good deal like sandbags to stop the threatened political overflow.

Political Maneuvers

At the same time, the report favoring the WPA probe reached the clerk's desk, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, hastily consulted with Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, the committee chairman, who was the Democrat responsible for letting the Republican inquiry get by. Immediately thereafter Mr. Lewis, who happens also to be Democratic whip, asked permission to withdraw his report. He did this for the ostensible purpose of giving the two new members of his committee a chance to examine the report: the names of the two were then announced for the first time.

Later a modified report was presented, eliminating the original preamble, which recited a number of the alleged shortcomings of WPA, and added the old FERA to the scope of the inquiry. The revised report was passed along to the Committee on Audit and Control, which must approve it before the Senate acts.

Funds Are Small

The sums proposed for the inquiry are causing amusement in the capital. As against the proposed $5000, for "full and complete" investigation of the whole ramified WPA, the Lobby Committee has had $75,000, and yesterday got $10,000 more; and the Munitions Committee got $132,369, augmented by a $58,000 WPA allocation.

Democrats are also further safeguarded in any investigation by a preponderance of numbers on the committee, where they are now represented 5 to 2.

Three Premiers Meet at Rome To Plan Danube Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 21—A new agreement between Italy, Austria and Hungary extending the scope of the economic and possibly also of the political accords concluded two years ago, is to be signed at the conclusion of the conference between Premier Benito Mussolini and the Austrian and Hungarian premiers and their foreign ministers which opened here today, it is declared in reliable Italian quarters.

10,000 People Cheer

Premier Mussolini and his Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fulvio Suvich, received Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary as they arrived at the station in Rome by train. The Premiers were accompanied by large suites and 10,000 people cheered their arrival.

The Rome conference has assumed undue importance in the Fascist press owing to the international developments following the German denunciation of the Locarno Pact. The problem of central

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Economic Ills Laid to Wrong Business Trend

Corporate Scheme Found to Build Up Unsalable Surpluses

President Gets Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 — A large share of the blame for maladjustment in the American economic system was today laid at the door of the corporate system in a report adopted by the Council for Industrial Progress and laid before President Roosevelt by Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial reecovery.

The report held that "the principal trends which are characteristic of the growth of our large corporations are in direct contradiction to our objectives of a more equitable distribution of income and a better balance between production and consumption."

It cited as an example of such tendencies the fact that from 1919 to 1929 when the productivity of industry was steadily advancing, labor's share in such productivity dropped from 42 per cent to 36 per cent, a condition bad because the loss in consuming power was accompanied by expansion of unusable productivity.

All Interests Represented

O. M. Porter, secretary of the U. S. Pulp Producers Association, represented industry on the subcommittee which drafted the report, while I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, union labor trades department of the A. F. of L., represented labor. Industry, labor and the consumer are equally represented on the council which approved the findings of its subcommittee and authorized their publication.

The Council for Industrial Progress was brought together by Major Berry under the terms of his instructions from the President which in general, involved a reanalysis of the problems which NRA attempted to solve and a more careful examination of possible methods for dealing with them.

Hews to One Line

While throughout its studies the council has proven itself loath to turn its back completely on features of NRA which tended to support monopolistic prices and practices, it has fundamentally accepted the thesis of Dr. Harold Moulton that failure of industry to convert its advancing productivity into ever greater consuming power was a basic cause of the economic depression. Its recommendations have tended to insist on the need for limitations on the expansion of sterile capital and regular conversion of surplus profits into consuming power.

This new attack on corporations from a semiofficial branch of the New Deal coincided with further efforts of the House Ways and Means Committee to work out details of the administration proposal for taxing corporation surpluses. Simultaneously, the United States Chamber of Commerce came vigorously to the defence of the corporations, asserting that the objection of the new tax proposals "seems to be to force business houses to turn upside down business practices that are wise and prudent and should not be penalized by prohibitive taxes."

The chamber characterized the tax

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

London Optimistic, With Door Open For Reich Counter-Plan

Hitler Expected to Reject Plan for Police Force on One Side of Rhine Only; World Court Opinion on Franco-Soviet Pact to Be Advisory

New Security Pact Would Include Guarantees for All Powers Alike

Italians Reported Lukewarm Until Sanctions Are Lifted, but Eden Wants Hostilities to Cease Before League Considers Ending Embargoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Reichsfürer Adolph Hitler's special envoy to the League Council meeting, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, left London today for consultation with his chief, thereby indicating in the opinion of diplomatic observers here that the Führer considers the London proposals provide an acceptable basis for discussion.

It is now taken for granted here that Herr Hitler will reject the idea of the international police force on the German side of the frontier only. Considerable criticism of this proposal has also developed here.

The French hitherto bitterly opposed the idea of an international force on their territory, but there is reason to hope when the general staff talks have been held that France will welcome the temporary presence of British troops as a symbolic evidence of the solidarity of the two countries.

Advisory Opinion Only

As regards the proposed reference to the World Court at The Hague on the question of whether the Franco-Soviet pact invalidates the Locarno Treaty, it now transpires that Germany is merely invited to ask the court to give an advisory opinion.

This obviates any question of being obliged to withdraw from the Rhineland if the Court's decision goes against her. It is in fact simply a gesture to bring the dispute back to the paths of legality from which Herr Hitler strayed when he ignored his Locarno obligations.

Hitler May Make Proposals

Meanwhile, it is emphasized that Herr Hitler has full liberty to make alternative proposals. Germany, it is acknowledged here, also has the right to take time to study carefully the preliminary conditions. But she is urged not to lose sight of the fact that the London proposals go a long way towards accepting the Hitler peace plans as a basis for negotiations to begin as soon as the preliminaries have established the belief that Germany intends to carry out her international engagements in future.

Progress Already Made

Herr Hitler's points 2 to 7 are accepted without question. Point 1, a demilitarized zone on both sides of the frontier, is modified to read: "The adoption of provisions intended to prohibit or to limit the subsequent establishment of fortifications in a zone to be determined."

On the Hitler structure, however, is superimposed a series of mutual assistance pacts open to all signatories of the Locarno. There is also a League Security Conference designed to enable other European states to build a similar security edifice.

Guarantees for All

The plan for a new and better Locarno differs in one important particular from the old. There will no longer be the unilateral guarantee of France, Belgium and Germany by Britain and Italy. This time the two former guarantors will also be guaranteed.

If Germany prefers to remain isolated, the remaining Locarno powers agree to exchange this guarantee without Germany. The draft letter with which the London Plan concludes makes this clear, although it is believed that Italy will hold back till sanctions are lifted. Rome's delay in approving the proposals is understood to be due to the absence of any assurances on this point.

Eden Said No

The Monitor is informed that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, though pressed by French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin during private council talks, absolutely refused to consider the sanctions issue in the presence of the Italian delegate—so it had to be dropped, though it is expected to come before the Committee of Thirteen next week. Britain, it is understood, considers that sanctions should remain in force at any rate until hostilities cease in East Africa.

It is reliably stated that the Dominions approve the attitude taken by the British Government during the current negotiations, though they themselves are not parties to the Locarno Pact and are interested mainly as members of the League.

New Naval Pact Ready for Signing By Three Powers

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The London Naval Conference today approved the final draft of a new six-year treaty and announced the document would be signed by the United States, Great Britain and France next Wednesday.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, registered an official reservation that the United States would consider herself released from the large cruiser holiday stipulation if Great Britain should build more than 70 cruisers.

The treaty provides that no 10,000-ton cruisers shall be constructed during the six-year period.

Only Three Left

The three nations which will sign the treaty are the only remaining members of the original Big Five Powers which joined in the 1922 agreement at Washington. Japan left the conference during its early stages when her demands for equality were refused, and Italy has declined to participate in the treaty because of existing sanctions for her aggression in East Africa.

The American delegation will sail for home on Thursday after four months of negotiations.

Copy for League

The conference announced in a communiqué that a copy of the treaty would be forwarded to the League of Nations.

"It has been decided that a copy of the treaty, together with relevant naval conference documents, should, after signature, be forwarded to the Secretary General of the League of Nations," the communiqué said, "with the suggestion that it should be communicated to the governments of states which are members of the League for their consideration."

The treaty draft, as drawn up by technicians, provides a maximum limit of 35,000 tons on battleships the first classification to include craft between 17,500 and 35,000 tons, and the second to include those from 8000 down to 100, leaving a non-construction zone between 8000 and 17,500 tons.

Under the new classification the size of a gun would largely determine the difference between a small battleship and a cruiser with the provision that the smallest size in the main batteries must be 10 inches.

The holiday stipulation on which the reservation of the United States was declared would retain the present limitation of large cruisers to 10,000 tons and eight-inch guns.

The present treaty, signed at London in 1930, expires Dec. 31. It followed the first naval agreement formulated at Washington in 1922.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, March 21

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Trade—Exports and Imports Rise

Washington—The shuttle of international trade quickened during February of this year as compared with February, 1935. Department of Commerce figures disclosed that $182,630,000 worth of exports left American ports, contrasted with an exportation value of $162,999,000 for February, 1935. Imports were valued at $192,821,000 February of this year and $152,491,000 in February, 1935.

Exports to Italy, which are watched closely to see if traders observe the Administration's appeal to keep shipments to Italy to normal, were $631,295 greater this February than a year ago. This increase is proportionately little or no more than the general increase in all exports. This suggests that shipments from America to Italy are not abnormal and thus no serious menace to the League's sanctions policy. American exports to Italy last fall, however, did shoot upward and may have furnished Italy with valuable reserves against sanctions.

Capital—Defense of Civil Service Policies Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The week saw the Administration pressed hard on two of its most frequently attacked fronts—administration of relief and its civil service record. And in both instances it has been moved to make a long-awaited defense.

The Republican-sponsored WPA investigation has been concurred in by Democratic leaders, but only after they had rushed two Administration stalwarts on the Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, which is handling the investigation report. The upshot of it all appears to be that the Administration may support a $5000 investigation of both the WPA and the ERA. Thus the Administration quixotically sets forth with a $5000 spear to probe the WPA and ERA labyrinth.

The Black Committee investigating lobbying activities, asked for and received $10,000 in addition to the $75,000 already voted.

The Federal Communications Commission has $750,000 with which to investigate the affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Civil Service

An article in the Atlantic Monthly assailing the civil service record of President Roosevelt has drawn answering fire from the United States Civil Service Commission. A mass of material has been prepared to defend President Roosevelt from persistent charges that he has swamped the civil service with spoils and patronage. A letter denying the accuracy of the Atlantic article has also been sent to the publishers of the magazine.

Locarno—Hopes of New Security Basis Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—This momentous week in European history started darkly.

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Boston News Today:

LaGuardia Urges Equalizing North-South Wages
Mansfield Appeals for WPA Continuance
$750,000 Flood Relief Voted at 5:14 A. M.
600 More Garment Strikers Return to Jobs
Potato and Milk Production Reported Low
43-Year-Old Auto Imported by Boston Man

These and many other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Chinese Wiseacres Fail on Date For Ruler on 'Dragon-Throne'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 29 — Chinese political wiseacres were surprised when March 1 passed without a proclamation that Henry Pu Yi, otherwise "Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo," is once more Emperor of China.

In the Far East a great deal of attention is paid to anniversaries, as to portents and other matters more or less allied to superstition. So for weeks Japan's encroachments, with "Manchoukuo" troops as a spearhead, into Inner Mongolia and parts of North China not previously occupied have been attended by Chinese predictions that the youthful Manchoukuan Emperor who on March 1, 1934, was enthroned as head of the Empire of Manchou, would celebrate his second anniversary in that capacity by reascending the Peiping "Dragon Throne," from which he was driven in 1925 by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's coup d'état.

A Bit of Irony

It would indeed be a curious bit of irony if this young man, last of the line of Manchu—or Ch'ing Dynasty—rulers over China, and titular "boy emperor" within the capital's ancient Forbidden City for years after the Chinese Republic was named, were to furnish a bridge joining Manchuria—now Manchoukuo—with China proper, for it was the Ch'ing Dynasty, coming from Manchuria to conquer China, which kept Manchuria separated from China.

This was due to the fact that, after the Ch'ings had overthrown the Chinese Ming Dynasty in 1661, they treated Manchuria as the private property of the Emperor in the interest of a conservation of Manchu nationalism. An effort was made by the Ch'ings to close Manchuria against free entrance by Chinese, but this was enforced, in the words of the Manchuria Year Book, "only imperfectly and partially" and the policy of closing Manchuria to the Chinese was finally set at naught by the Chinese.

To Preserve Traditions

It was the desire of the dynasty now restored to rule in Manchuria, under Japanese auspices, that the original characteristics and peculiarities of the Manchus should be

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Roman Money Vault Unearthed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A vault of Roman money dating from 43 B.C. until 230 A.D. has been unearthed in the village of Kamenitsa, not far from the Serbian city of Nisch, by a peasant named Todor Mishitch.

He has turned over 10,000 pieces, weighing in all 85 pounds, to the State Museum. The money has little intrinsic value, for most of it is bronze and copper, but historically it is an interesting find.

The coins bear images of Marcus Antonius, Claudius, Trajan and a score of other emperors and empresses. They are very little worn and were apparently put into the vault quite new. It is thought the place where they were found was the site of some ancient municipal, state or military institution.

Nisch is now an important junction on the roads from north to south and from east to west. In ancient times it played the same role. Lines of traffic from Turkey to central Europe and from northeastern Europe to Greece and southern Italy met there. It was the seat of Roman military and administrative officials, and abounds in old relics.

Alabama Plans to Spend $26,800,000 on Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Plans for a $26,800,000 highway construction program for 1936 have been announced by the Alabama State Highway Commission, with its success hinging on federal approval of applications. The program represents estimated expenditures by federal, state and county governments in Alabama and will show an increase of 90 per cent over the 1935 program if carried out.

Although termed the 1936 program, $3,258,814 in projects already are under way. In addition, contracts have been awarded on $404,552 in projects but work has not started; bids have been received but no contracts awarded on $3,110,000 and bids asked but not yet received on $500,000 in projects.

Berlin Press Critical Toward London's Plan; Officials Disappointed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 21—Rejection of the London proposals, accompanied by alternative constructive proposals, is what is generally expected here.

The great length and apparently not unintentional complication of the Locarno Powers' memorandum, says a semiofficial communiqué today, will make careful consideration necessary before the Reich Government's attitude can be declared. But the first general impression is one of disappointment.

"The document," the communiqué continues, "contains no touch of feeling for the new era, but the usual play with paragraph and dry judi-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

West Australian Explorers Won Renown for Heroic Pioneering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—"Since the time of its first foundation, Western Australia has never given up the subject of exploration. Unlike the other colonies which have always gone in to the matter by fits and starts, there have been always continuous epeditions from Perth." Thus did E. Tennison Woods once preface one of his writings on the exploratory work done in numerous directions, by many explorers, throughout the State.

It is appropriate in the year of South Australia's centenary to review the early efforts to establish land communication between the two outposts of Australian settlement. Attempts were made simultaneously, from west to east and vice versa, the first on record being an attempt by Edward John Eyre, during 1840, to connect Adelaide with the Swan Settlement in Western Australia, founded in 1829. Owing principally to lack of water, the first attempt failed, but a second start was made on Jan. 31, 1841. In the annals of Australian exploration that journey is one of the outstanding stories of human endurance.

Hard Trip at Best

Today even with a well-defined road, water tanks at intervals, settlement established even if at long intervals, and an overland telegraph line between Port Augusta and Eucla, only under extreme necessity would the trip be undertaken, after the end of October and earlier than April, yet Eyre set out in the height of the southern summer.

At Fowler's Bay, flanked by sand hills, the expeditionary party was sent back to Adelaide, and Eyre with one companion George Baxter, and Wylie, a black boy, set out to reach King George Sound where had been built the town of Albany, Dec. 12, 1825.

Near Eyre's patch, an even more desolate sandy waste than Fowler's Bay, two natives apparently friendly who had traveled a few days with them, during one night murdered Baxter and stole most of the provisions.

Kept on Undaunted

With hundreds of miles to go, Eyre and Wylie, with only 40 pounds of flour and four gallons of water, kept on courageously.

One has only to see the type of terrain as it appears today to realize fully what an accomplishment was Eyre's when, on July 27, he arrived at Albany, and completed the first and most important contribution to the geographical knowledge of the country at that time.

Probably Eyre could not have survived had it not been for the chance meeting with Captain Rossiter, of a French whaling ship Mississippi who had put into the coast and who rendered the utmost and kindliest assistance to Eyrie and his boy when they were both handicapped by hunger, thirst and fatigue, and still 21 days' travel from Albany.

Helped by Government

Exploration continued to be the occupation of a great number of the colonists, always associated with one or more Government officials. In 1856 the assistant Surveyor General, A. C. Gregory, who had for several years made many extensive investigations throughout the colony brought culmination to his long list of successful leaderships in a great journey from the northern portion of the South Australian state to the Salt Sea.

During July of 1861, Capt. E. A. Delisser, a squatter at Fowler's Bay, made an effort to cross to the southeastern portion of the western colony, but was unsuccessful. He sailed again in June of 1865, but reported the discovery of excellent pastoral land covered with grass and salt bush, but had great difficulty in obtaining water.

Work of Forrest Brothers

During July of 1869 John Forrest, afterward Lord Forrest, set out from Perth to ascertain if possible the fate of the Leichardt expedition in the country eastward of any previously known agricultural country. Accompanied by his brother Alexander he left Perth for Eucla, and arrived in Adelaide on Aug. 27, 1870, having taken five months to traverse the journey which took Eyre twelve.

Forrest left Perth on March 30 and made a direct cross-country effort to reach Esperance Bay, where a schooner, the Adur, was to meet him with fresh provisions. A dash was made a further 130 miles eastward to Israelite Bay. An examination of the district was made and hardships experienced for lack of water.

Forrest discovered a water location marked by Eyre and then, following a hurried survey of the surrounding district, made a forced march to meet the Adur again at Eucla. Horses were spelled until July 14, when, leaving Eucla, Forrest entered South Australian territory, and practically without any serious incident, the party being well equipped, the journey to Adelaide enabled him to correct Eyre's opinion of the waterless nature of the country and point out that water was easily obtainable at shallow depth.

Trips of Gosse and Warburton

As if returning the Forrest call, William Christie Gosse, the Deputy Surveyor-General for South Australia, set out from Alice Springs in April, 1873, to make the journey overland to Perth. Owing to the arid nature of the country he had to abandon his objective, although he did actually enter Western Australia near Tomkinson Mountains at about 26 south latitude.

Another South Australian visitor between April 15 and Dec. 29 of the same year was Maj. Peter Egerton Warburton, who succesfully crossed from the McDermot Ranges in South Australia to the headwaters of the Oakover River, and actually reached the western ocean.

Warburton was equipped with camels, which had been introduced into South Australia by Sir Thomas Elder during 1866 especially for assistance in exploration work. That journey was principally important for the information gleaned concerning the country between the 20th and 22nd latitudes. Gosse lost 15 of his 17 camels.

On March 18, 1874, John Forrest and his brother Alexander again set out on an easterly expedition, primarily to ascertain the class of country from which the Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, De Grey, and Fitzroy rivers flowed and to endeavor to establish a direct route that would connect Perth with the northernmost settlements in South Australia.

That Forrest exercised great gifts of leadership and management is evidenced by his getting through to Adelaide in a worse season than Gosse had experienced, with 12 out of his 18 horses. A well-known historian has referred to this journey by John Forrest as "one of the most remarkable journeys on record."

Outranked only by the second Forrest overland journey was the final effort made by Ernest Giles—his third to establish the limits of the supposed Central Australian Desert, and to cross direct from Adelaide to Perth.

More remarkable was the return journey made just south of the tropic of Capricorn, the round trip being accomplished during 12 months of traveling time during 1875 and '76. Camels at the third attempt manifested their superiority over horses.

Yet another South Australian party visited this state during 1876. Messrs. Saunders and Johns, two residents of the old northern territory of South Australia, having heard of the gold discoveries at Roebourne, set out from that township to prospect the area as far eastward as the overland telegraph line which had been completed between Darwin and Adelaide on Oct. 22, 1872.

Their report added little of interest to existing knowledge, but the next explorer, Alexander Forrest, this time without his brother John, made a remarkable trip to the overland telegraph line at Daly Waters, leaving the western coast at the De Grey River on Feb. 25, 1876, and reaching his destination after many hardships on Oct. 6.

Reports of the gold-bearing nature of the country in the far north of this state apparently continued to attract prospectors from the northern territory, because in 1883 W. J. O'Donnell and W. Carr-Boyd traveled from the overland telegraph line to Roebourne, and a year later O'Donnell, with a new party, made a second trip across to the same district from the Katharine telegraph station on the overland line. Gold was actually located in that district by Charles Hall and P. Slattery during 1885.

Using Alice Springs as his starting point on March 14, 1889, W. H. Tietkins set out for the country adjacent to Lake Amadeus. A complete survey of the area was made, and Tietkins returned to South Australia, having found and named several new features in the area.

Western Side of Desert

One of the greatest exploratory efforts was fitted out by Sir Thomas Elder in 1891, under the leadership of a Mr. Lindsay. Attention was to be more especially directed to an examination of the western colony, and it set out on a line to the west on May 2 from Warrina, crossing the border into West Australia, and making directly northward in an effort to find traces of the second Giles expedition.

Water was absent at all known points and Lindsey had to hurriedly turn southward and make for Fraser's Range. After resting, Lindsay set out to examine the western side of the desert from which he had hurried away, but had to abandon the search and proceeded to his destination, a point near the present site of Nannine where the expedition was disbanded and most of the members returned to Adelaide.

Lindsay being in Adelaide, his second in command, L. / Wells, did a flying examination of territory between Feb. 23 and April 4, along the strip of territory between the Forrest route of 1874 and the Giles route of 1876. Jointly the Lindsay and Wells expeditions traversed 2745 miles and encompassed an exploration over 80,000 square miles.

Expediton Under Hübbe

Gold discoveries had made Coolgardie an important district, and in order to establish a stock route between Oodnadatta and Coolgardie, the South Australian Government fitted out an expedition toward the end of 1896. The leadership was in the hands of a Mr. Hübbe, and the route followed was mainly that of the Forrest party in 1874.

When one examines explorers' records as recent as 1896, the story is fairly modern. The experiences of the next transcontinental visitor, however, is as interesting as any. On April 1, 1896, Frank H. Hann set out from Lawn Hill station on the shores of Gulf of Carpentaria in North Queensland and worked his way across the northern territory, with a party of one white man, six natives and 67 horses, intending to seek good pastoral country.

The farthest west gained by this party was Roebourne, where after refitting an eastward journey was started into the desert.

Viewed generously the development of South Australia in opening new country has been largely assisted by West Australian explorers, while no little acknowledgement must be addressed to those intrepid South Australians who have so generously contributed expense and effort to disclose the secrets of the long unknown, huge areas, of this state.

Greek Temple to Rise Again on Sounder Base

The Temple of Wingless Victory at Athens

Molded Copies of Original Marbles Will Be Placed in Parts of Famous Structure Which Have Deteriorated During the Years or Where Stones Were Removed for the British Museum in London.

Classic edifice taken down piece by piece in plan of reconstruction which will correct mistakes in previous work in 1835.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—In scaling the top of the Acropolis, visitors here have seen with some astonishment and regret that the Temple of Wingless Victory has disappeared.

But their lament is unwarranted, for the ancient temple has only been taken down so that it may be restored in better repair. It will soon return to its hilltop as beautiful as before but upon surer foundations.

The existence of scaffoldings on the very site of the removed temple and the animated movements of architects, stone dressers and masons about the grounds, have already gone some way toward reassuring visitors.

Restored in 1835

During the armed conflict between the Ottoman Sultans and the Venetian Republic, the Turks demolished the Temple of Nike in 1687, and in its place, and with almost the same material, built a bastion. Following the liberation of Greece, the monument was restored in 1835. But the architects and archaeologists, who had restored much of the more ancient parts of the building, did not lay the foundations on firm ground.

Last year much was said in the Greek press to the effect that the temple was in danger of collapse and that immediate measures should be taken to prevent such a disaster. Investigation proved that the monument was in fact standing on a precarious basis and that an earthquake or strong wind might easily destroy it.

Replacement of Marbles

The whole construction has, therefore, been taken down piece by piece. It has been difficult work, but it has been done with complete success. The architects have an additional task to fulfill. In the restoration of 1835 mistakes were made in setting up the stones and many were placed in wrong positions. These mistakes will have to be corrected in the second restoration.

A number of the marbles of the temple are lacking. Some of them have been lost forever, others been taken away to England to decorate the British Museum, while some are in the Museum of the Acropolis. These latter will resume their place in the temple. As for the lacking marbles, moulded copies will replace the original ones.

During the restoration operations an important discovery was made. Under the temple was found a cistern which the Turks had used as a warehouse. In it were discovered the foundations of an antique temple, supposed to be an entirely different sanctuary and more ancient than that of the Wingless Victory. Further investigations are being made in the hope of establishing the identify of the monument.

Flood Relief Work Advances Along Three Broad Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

ones nearest completion are those for the rivers above Pittsburgh. Had the project been in existence last week there would have been no flood in Pittsburgh, according to the army engineers. The total cost is $50,000,000. It represents a combination navigation, flood control and power plan on which work has already been begun. One storage reservoir dam is nearing completion.

Rehabilitation Work Under Way as Floods Center on Hartford

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

As rescue and rehabilitation work was rushed in eastern states, storm warnings flew along the north Atlantic coast, snow fell over the Pittsburgh-Johnstown-Wheeling areas in Pennsylvania, and the Connecticut River surged over the populous business and industrial cities of Hartford and Middletown. The list of fatalities stood at 167.

The number of homeless approached 300,000 persons.

Ohio River Subsiding

The 55-foot flood crest of the Ohio diminished as it spread down the broad valley toward Huntington, W. Va., reaching Pomeroy and Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Gallopiis, Ohio.

But on down the river, lowland areas were flooded from Marietta to Cincinnati. Residents of Proctorville, Ohio, opposite Huntington, awoke today to find themselves on an island. A ferry boat hastily carried them across the river to higher ground.

Hartford and Middletown were the hardest hit as the Connecticut River plunged down to Long Island Sound with a force never experienced before.

Electric Power Cut

The cities were without electric power. Rain fell in sheets today as whole families of trapped residents were rescued. In Hartford, alone, more than 2000 were homeless. The rains dashed whatever hopes had been held for quick recession of the river.

A dam on the Quinebaug, near Danielson, Conn., also was threatened by the new rains.

The snow hampered clean-up and reclamation work in the Pittsburgh-Johnstown area.

Mayor Daniel L. Shields of Johnstown addressed an urgent appeal to President Roosevelt yesterday for a special fund of $10,000,000 to be set up for the rehabilitation of Johnstown.

Johnstown Seeks Aid

He explained that some of the money, if appropriated, would be used for repairs to streets, sewers, bridges and municipal property terribly damaged by the waters of the rampant Conemaugh.

The remainder he planned to make available to business men. Earlier, many local merchants and industrial leaders had announced that damage to their property was so great that they feared ruin.

Some 25,000 WPA workers were mobilized in Pitsburgh and 6000 in Johnstown to give all aid. There was no heat in Johnstown.

Wheeling Situation

Likewise in Wheeling, between 8000 and 10,000 homeless shivered throughout the day in temporary quarters.

In Pittsburgh, there was a gradual return of facilities. More electric power was brought in, gas was returned to several buildings in the "golden triangle," wealthy downtown area which was covered two days ago with 18 feet of water by the Monongahela and Allegheny.

Above Pittsburgh, the Allegheny, while near normal, was cutting a new channel around a giant waterway lock. Engineers strove with stone and bags of cement to keep the river in its course.

Rivers are Subsiding

Aside from the Connecticut and the southern Ohio, rivers generally throughout the East were either receding steadily or were back in their banks.

But the recession only brought to the rest of the world the plight of many communities during the worst hours of the flood.

Williamsport, on the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, was typical of the more severely stricken towns. Little had been heard from it for many hours. Communication was cut off and meager radio reports had told of fires.

Great Need Exists

Some revised estimates of the damage in this industrial town ran as high as $3,000,000. Fifteen thousand were homeless. The need for clothing was acute.

While snow and rain fell over widespread upstate New York areas, rehabilitation work continued at a steady pace. Thousands of persons in the Binghamton area, most severely isolated and stricken city in the State, were returned to their homes.

Numerous upstate communities, however, were still without light or power. Temperatures were only slightly above freezing.

In New England, as elsewhere over the East, the task of feeding the thousands of homeless and refugees created a serious situation.

Industry was at a standstill down the rich valleys of the Connecticut, Merrimack and other rivers.

Mills Are Closed

As the crest plunged down the Connecticut to Hartford, the river dropped rapidly at Sringfield, Mass., and the danger was past.

The great textile mills of Lowell, Mass., were shut tight with 20,000 persons made idle. Thousands were idle in other mill towns and industrial centers.

Up in Maine, Rumford was a lost town. The only word of the conditions there came over feeble amateur wireless equipment.

Milk Shortage Averted

The threatened milk shortage in Boston was averted when 30 trucks arrived early this morning from the New York dairy area. Others were nearing the metropolitan area.

To help relieve the suffering in Massachusetts the State Senate passed a bill providing for an appropriation of $750,000 for flood relief purposes. The money will be spent for food, clothing and shelter.

Haverhill, one of the hardest hit of the Massachusetts industrial cities in the rampage of the Merrimack, was cut off today. The town was inundated by the river, as its crest neared the sea, and more than 1000 persons were homeless.

Landon Is Favored As New Jersey G.O.P. Supports Hoffman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 20—The New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland will be lined up for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, it was indicated here yesterday, following the "recommendation" by the state committee yesterday that Gov. Harold G. Hoffman run at the May primaries for delegate-at-large. While Governor Hoffman is not formally on record for Governor Landon, it was said authoritatively that he favored the Kansas Governor above any other candidate now actively in the running.

Three other delegates-at-large also were "recommended" by the state committee. They are Walter E. Edge, one-time ambassador to France and formerly Governor of the State; Edward D. Duffield, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, and allied with the Essex County "clean government" faction, and Mrs. Edna B. Conklin of Bergen County, who is a member of the Republican National Committee. Alternates named were Mrs. Pearl M. Bridegum of Burlington County, vice-chairman of the state committee; Mrs. Janie N. Coggshall of Morris County, president of the Women's State Republican Club; Robert Carey of Hudson County, and Oliver Randolph of Essex County.

The state committee is barred by law from endorsing candidates for any office. Its action, therefore, was to "request" these delegates-at-large and alternates to run.

The selection of Governor Hoffman to run for delegate-at-large was seen here today as a major victory for him, and his friends declared that in naming him, his political enemies compromised because "they were afraid to run their candidate against the Governor in a state-wide vote."

Friends of the Governor informed the state committee leaders that if the Governor were not included among the delegates-at-large, he would file as an independent candidate, it was declared.

Daniel E. Pomeroy and Mrs. Conklin, both of Bergen County, were re-elected members of the Republican National Committee for the next four years.

Wheat Cut Advised

Farmers in nine southwestern Kansas counties recommended a 30 per cent cut in wheat acreage in their district to the Department of Agriculture.

Texas Town Takes Pride in Remaking Its Business Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESLACO, Texas — Remodeling of homes and other individual buildings has been quite common in the movement to bring back prosperity and brighten appearances, but here's a place that has undertaken to remodel the town—or, at least, the business section thereof.

The main street of yesterday in Weslaco was not greatly unlike main streets in hundreds of other similar towns of 5000 or 6000 population. Tomorrow, under plans which actually are being carried out, it will present lines of business fronts uniformly Spanish in architectural design.

Spanish-style construction long has been popular in the Southwest, but, so far as known, this is the first attempt to have an entire business district conform to it—or any other given style, for that matter. The idea was to give the town—near the Mexican border—"atmosphere" and distinction that it naturally lacked with a hodge-podge of building types.

This does not mean that, with their uniformly Spanish architecture, the rebuilt building fronts will produce monotony in appearance, for plenty of variety is possible without deviation from the Spanish motif.

Financing facilities of the Federal Housing Administration were available, but many of the building owners decided to finance the work themselves.

Time Has Given Odd Twists To Names of Pioneer Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—If La Salle, Balboa or Sitting Bull were to wander again among places they named or knew, they might be excused for losing their way. America's melting pot has changed foreign-sounding names of the pioneer period by extremes like the following:

Chemin Couvert, a stream in Arkansas, now the Smackover.

La Reine, a town in Virginia, now Luray.

La Creole, Oregan, now Rickreall.

Salaison, Okla., meaning "salt provision," now Sallisaw.

Cayo Hueso, meaning "bone reef," now Key West, Fla.

Lawi-Saquik, meaning "middle creek," now Loyalsock, Penna.

Quonoktacut, now Connecticut.

These and other examples are given by the National Geographic Society to show how slurring or usage adapts foreign names to a new locale.

"Names are legion that have been spelled according to sound," the society reports. "The plateau known as the 'aux arcs' by early French settlers, later became Ozark. 'Aux Arcs' has been interpreted variously as referring to a French trading post among the Arkansa Indians, or to bends in the White River, which flows through that region. Yosemite is an approximation of the Indian name for grizzly bear, 'Uzumaiti.'

"Slurring of combined names now and then forms a new name. The swift Rapidan River in Virginia is said to have been first called the 'Anne' for Queen Anne of England. 'Rapid' was added, referring to its current.

"Sometimes a clerical error is responsible for an odd name. Glasco, Kansas, derived its name when a postmaster mispelled Glasgow. The classic example of a place christened erroneously is Nome, Alaska. Cartographers applying epithets to places on a map of Alaska ran out of new names, and marked a cape tentatively Name. A draftsman mistakenly copied it as Cape Nome, and so it has remained.

"While scores of place names become peculiar after being buffeted about for centuries, others are odd to start with. Among the queer ones Goliad, Texas, formed from part of the name of the Mexican hero, Hidalgo; and Yreka, California, formed by transposing most of Bakery. Yewed, Oklahoma, is the reverse of Dewey, in whose honor it was named.

"Another group of names are the hybrids pieced together out of scraps of several existing names. A well-known patchwork name is Texarkana. Connecticut has Hadlyme (from Haddam and Lyme) and Winsted (from Winchester and Barkhamsted) California claims Calistoga (from California and Saratoga) and Calexico. Kansas contributes its share with Grenola (based on Greenfield and Kanola) Kanopolis (parts of Kansas and Centropolis) and Kanorado."

Musicians Make Ace Pilots

Musicians and those who take up flying as a business when they are between 18 and 20 make the best pilots, says Harold Wilson, a Vancouver, B. C. aviation instructor.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Germany's Ambassador to Great Britain, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, told London correspondents:

"The situation is becoming very dangerous for us. It is uncomfortably like 1914."

The week closed with little talk of 1914 but with much talk that Europe at last was devising something better to put in the place of the Versailles Treaty which closed unpropitiously the war begun in 1914.

The immediate issue absorbing all Europe is whether or not Germany will accept the new and grandiose plan for a world peace conference devised by the Locarno powers.

Prospects Bright

German dissatisfaction with the provision that it should submit to an international police force in the Rhineland is discounted in London and optimism appears to prevail. Principal basis of the optimism lies in the fact that the Locarno powers did not present the plan to Germany as an ultimatum, but as a proposal. Official British quarters point out today that Germany is free to offer an alternative plan.

Germany's Ambassador-at-Large, Joachim von Ribbentrop, has left for Berlin and was to return to London Monday, when the League Council would renew negotiations.

The world can see plainly now how the adamantine and militant declarations of the powers have been modified. France has agreed to consider Germany's new peace proposals, it has agreed to permit German troops to remain in the Rhineland, and it has agreed to other concessions it declared it would never accede to.

France Compensated

But France has achieved important compensations for all its concessions. The four-power Locarno front, virtually a military alliance or a super-police force, will operate with or without Germany; and it is a guarantee of enforced security that France has wanted since the world war.

If Germany fails to break this solid front, which is more complete than that envisaged at Stresa, many students of the situation believe Germany will agree to negotiate. Otherwise it looks as if it would remain hopelessly isolated. The iron ring around Germany would be virtually complete with France, England, Italy, Russia and the Ententes practically joined link within link around the periphery.

It is thought that Hitler may stall until after the March 29 elections, when he may acquiesce. Many see in the logic of events a tremendous flareback against precipitous German foreign policy.

What is felt in London, Berlin and Paris: Page 1.

Flandin—Seeks End of Ethiopian War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, told the French Chamber of Deputies that he was filled with rejoicing that he had aided in the reconstruction of the pacific Stresa front. He alluded primarily to the restoration of Italy to the Council tables with Great Britain and France. He said he was anxious that sanctions against Italy be speedily abandoned and hostilities in Ethiopia stopped.

Mr. Flandin was concerned for his Stresa front. It is true that Italy participated in and helped draft the new Locarno plan at London. But many expect that Mussolini will postpone indorsement of the plan until after sanctions are withdrawn.

Strikes—Akron Agreement Prepared

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—The nation, which has seen the New York elevator strike taper off toward a complete agreement, also heard that its second serious strike was moving toward a solution. The Labor Department was informed that a basis for peace had been formulated to end the month-old strike at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio. The agreement is now dependent upon ratification by the striking workers.

Floods—Tardily Recede in New England

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Boston—Rains that swept New England were not expected to cause new high water marks on the overflowing rivers but rather to retard the speed with which they receded toward normal. The towns and cities on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers were most agected by the floods, Hartford on the Connecticut and Haverhill on the Merrimack being virtually cut off.

Washington—The crests of the flood tide had been reached on most of the eastern rivers, and it is conceded that the principal problem is one of rehabilitation, with some rescue work yet to be done in New England. President Roosevelt again postponed his overdue vacation on account of the flood emergency.

Detailed picture of floods: Page 1

Blum Attack—French Royalist Chief Sentenced

Paris, March 21—Charles Maurras, director of the monarchist organization L'Action Française, was sentenced to four months in prison today in connection with a Royalist attack last month on Leon Blum, Socialist leader, according to the Associated Press. Joseph Delest, his associate, was fined 100 francs ($6.62).

Maurras was charged with compliicty to incite assassination after a group of young Royalists had dragged the Socialist leader from his automobile and attacked him with canes. Blum was seriously injured in the disorder. Maurras filed immediate notice of appeal and was not committed to prison.

As a result of the attack on Blum, the French Cabinet ordered the Royalist organizations disbanded after bitter scenes in the Chamber of Deputies between members of Right and Left.

Chinese Prophets Fail on Restoration

(Continued from Page 1)

preserved. Nevertheless, the Chinese civilization became an undeniably predominating factor in Manchu life, and the political differentiation of the Ch'ings was an increasingly artificial thing; from the original Manchu capital of Mukden, Manchuria, the capital was shifted to Peking, and by a contrary flow the culture of China moved into Manchuria.

In the light of current events it is interesting to note that even after the Manchus controlled China, the Chinese provincial administrative system was not applied to Manchuria for a long time; there was a basic rule that only Manchus might hold important official positions in Manchuria.

But the Manchus' economic life was extremely primitive, and in order to advance it became necessary to obtain the co-operation of the Chinese, especially for agricultural development. Thus in the reign of the Emperor Shunchih, 1644-1661, the third Ch'ing Emperor, regulations for inviting the Chinese into the Liaotung or southern district and making them undertake land cultivation were issued, but there were subsequent restrictive orders, and it was not until the reign of Kuanghsu (1875-1908) that the liberty of the Chinese to enter Manchuria freely became recognized.

Today Manchuria is predominantly Chinese, but with Japanese overlaying puppet Manchu and Chinese officials, and tending to take all "key-posts" or positions of commercial exploitation. The problem now is how far this strange composite regime can go in taking over North China. Efforts by the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his son, Gen. Chang Hsao-liang, to rule in Peking from a Manchuria base met with failure—but chiefly because Japan was in opposition. If the former Henry Pu Yi once more becomes an Emperor in Peiping—which no doubt would then reassume its old name of "Peking"—it would be a process of, for and by Japan, which might or might not guarantee success.

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South Carolina's Capital Looks Back 150 Years

Columbia, founded in 1786, has grown in the meantime to be a city rich in accomplishment and center of great activity — Thousands to help celebrate its sesquicentennial.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21—Growth, steady and persistent and truly remarkable, despite many devastating adversities, has been the predominating factor in molding the career of South Carolina's capital city since it was founded by an act of the General Assembly, March 22, 1786. And when South Carolinians gather here by the thousand, March 22-26, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its establishment, they will find a city rich in material accomplishment, with an unshakable faith in its present and future destiny.

Originally designated as the political capital of South Carolina, Columbia was for 100 years known as a comparatively small city where legislatures met and merchants were supported by the traffic derived from state institutions. In the past 30 years, however, it has far outgrown that character and limitation complex, and developed into a center of hydroelectric power production, manufactures, education and transportation.

Central Railroad Point

It is the radiating point for more railroads than any other spot in the state. A few miles northwest of the geographical center of South Carolina, it is the hub of the South Carolina highway system. In recent years airplane travel has been added to its wealth of transportation facilities.

With an incorporated area of seven square miles, Columbia's population rose from 37,524 in 1920 to more than 50,000 in 1930. The increase for the decade between 1910-20 was 11,205, or 12 per cent; 5211, or 24.7 per cent, between 1900 and 1910, and 5755, or 37.5 per cent, between 1890 and 1900. In 1910 the whites numbered 14,722 and the Negroes 11,546; in the following 10 years the Negroes' increase was only 2909, compared with 8295 for the whites.

Location and History

Situated on the west bank of the Congaree, where it is formed by the confluence of the Broad and the Saluda, Columbia was, "in 1718, an outpost or trading post, called Fort Congrees or Congarees," and down to and after the Revolution are recorded references to "the Fort at the Falls, Fort Granby and Friday's Ferry."

Under the act of 1786, the State purchased for the city part "of the plain of the hill whereon James and Thomas Taylor resided," and Dr. John Budd, a legislator from Charleston, suggested for the sake of health and future development the wide strees which give to the city of this day comfort and beauty not often rivaled.

Center of Culture

The state university and other leading colleges and schools are centered here, and the growth of the State has necessarily brought about immense and multifarious enlargements in agencies of government in and about Columbia, including federal land and credit banks serving the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, the joint stock land bank headquarters, two agricultural credit banks, and 15 building and loan associations. Its bank deposits exceed $27,000,000.

Columbia is the center of a rich agricultural area, and within 50 miles dwell over 500,000 people. It has 30 miles of paved streets, and is the terminal for 11 major steam railroads. It is connected by hard-surfaced highways with all sections of South Carolina. The city has 69 churches representing all outstanding denominations, and 10 colleges, including the state university.

Beautiful Parks

Its recreational facilities are unexcelled. Beautiful parks, country clubs, golf courses, athletic fields, and swimming pools dot the city and its surburban areas at frequent intervals.

Present plans call for a great expansion program in hydroelectric development on a scale so vast as to make the capital of South Carolina the most important nucleus of wheel-turning energy in the southeastern states.

Only a few minor details remain to complete the elaborate program commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Columbia as the capital of South Carolina.

Lasts Four Days

The celebration is scheduled to take place March 22 to 26, and embraces a series of colorful historical pageants depicting the principal events transpiring since the founding of the capital 1½ centuries ago, it has been announced by the sesquicentennial commission in charge of the program.

Probably no more spectacular affair has ever been arranged to mark any previous occasion in the State's history, and it is expected that the largest crowds in the city's annals will witness each event on the program.

School and college students from all parts of the State have already made arrangements to attend, which gives the celebration all the aspects of a gala occasion.

Center of the Stage in South Carolina

Upper Left—Library of University of South Carolina Dating From 1804. Upper Right—Columbia Post Office. Top—The State Capitol at Columbia, South Carolina. Bottom—Sesquicentennial Poster by Haskell Coffin

Salaried Workers Denied Pay Rise in Sacramento

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—State employees whose salaries are rated in the higher brackets will not receive raises while "more than 12,000,000 people in the country are unemployed."

That was the reply of E. H. Christian, chairman of the state Civil Service Board, to Dixwell Pierce, secretary, and T. H. Mugford, sales tax administrator of the board of equalization, who sought pay increases for subordinates at a commission meeting here. Mr. Christian declared: "Persons who are getting good salaries always have friends to help them; but I have yet to hear anybody urging pay boosts for workers getting from $75 to $80 per month."

PWA to Instill Dignity and Skill Into Post of Household Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—By means of a WPA project, the Federal Government plans to dignify the position of "household workers," a title now preferred to the term "servant."

In 21 states, New York City and the District of Columbia, special training schools have been set up to train young women on relief rolls in the technique of cleaning, bedmaking, cooking, serving, laundering, child-feeding, and the answering of telephone and doorbells.

A fund of $500,000, set aside for this new type of training, is to be administered by Miss Anna Marie Driscoll, national supervisor of the household workers' training program, who has just started on a tour of inspection of all the training centers. For many years Miss Driscoll has taught home economics, for the most part in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and recently has been director of FERA and WPA camps in Utah where a home training program for young women was successfully conducted.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor has called attention to low standards in housework. In recent years, thousands of women turned out of other employment, have turned to housework for a living. Domestic workers have never been able to gain standardized working conditions through organization, nor are they protected by legislation. With the influx of women into this occupation, competition has forced work conditions lower.

To Train 7600 Girls

Present plans call for the training of approximately 7600 girls. "It will be a gradual thing," Miss Driscoll explained. "Each center will function when some 25 young women register for the eight-week courses. Only as these students are trained and placed will we progress with the recruiting of other pupils, she said.

Practice houses are to be located in urban centers in each state. The girls, recruited from relief rolls, are to be provided with lunches, uniforms, and a dollar a week carfare.

At the end of the course the trainee will receive a certificate of proficiency and then the training center will endeavor to find her an employer who will co-operate in making her job attractive and permanent.

Both public and private employment agencies, according to Miss Driscoll, have found that there are more available jobs for experienced household workers than there are women equipped to fill them.

Group to Co-operate

Advisory boards will be formed, including men and women from school boards, Y. W. C. A.'s, churches, clubs and homemaking groups interested in permanently raising standards of household work.

"Merely to offer training courses for this work is not enough," Miss Driscoll said. "Until the hours, wages and working conditions are made comparable with other occupations, young women won't go into this field with any enthusiasm. It's an experiment, yes—one to which a definite contribution has already been made in various places. But this is the first effort to find a solution on a nationwide basis."

States participating in the household training program and the number of girls to be trained are as follows: Arizona, 150; California, 600; Colorado, 150; Connecticut, 200; District of Columbia, 300; Florida, 150; Illinois, 600; Kansas, 300; Louisiana, 150; Massachusetts, 300; Michigan, 500; Minnesota, 300; Missouri, 300; New Jersey, 450; New York State, 150; New York City, 600; South Carolina, 300; Ohio, 600; Pennsylvania, 450; Tennessee, 150; Texas, 300; Utah, 150, and West Virgina, 150.

Old-Age Pensions Rise in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Old-age pensions were paid to 12,371 persons by the State of Washington this month, according to Cliff Yelle, state auditor.

This was 859 more pensions than were paid in February. But it was far below the 4000 increase promised by pension officials for March. The State paid 11,723 pensions in December, 11,649 during January and 11,512 in February.

Of the $512,505 grant $420,000 was allotted to old-age pensions. This would pay about 11,000 more pensions a month if the present average of $20 per month is used. Pension officials said they expected to increase the rolls slowly and reach a peak later in the year.

LaGuardia Is Praised For Making City Quieter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Appreciation for the noise reduction program inaugurated by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to make New York a quieter place in which to live was voted at the annual meeting of the League for Less Noise, Inc., at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

A resolution expressing the league's formal opinion stressed confidence in Mayor LaGuardia's "ultimate success in the suppression of unnecessary noise."

"Since the antinoise campaign was started in New York, it has spread throughout the entire nation, and has resulted in improved conditions," declared Dr. Ernest H. Peabody, president, in his annual report.

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Police Are Urged To Make Friends Of Young People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 21—Displacing boys' "Cheese it, the cop!" with a "Hi there, pal!" is a new job seen for policemen by Maj. Gustav A. Lorenz, superintendent of personnel for the Cincinnati police, in his plea to the 1,750,000 police officers of this country to tackle the job of crime prevention at its roots—the boyhood of the nation.

In his opinion, the policemen could well step into the plan recently presented by former Federal Judge George Q. Johnson, Chicago, as a method to reduce crime. Judge Johnson had asked the business men and women of the country to enlist in a program which would take the child during the formative period and guide his mind into constructive and wholesome channels through supervised play led by sympathetic play leaders.

Junior Clubs Favored

This could be accomplished, the judge pointed out, by organizing junior aviation and hiking clubs or other forms of recreation where no other play directors are available.

"We have the capacity and ability to organize the various types of recreation advocated by Judge Johnson," stated Major Lorenz before a recent assembly of Cincinnati police. "Let us check up and see where we have the opportunity to save a boy from a life of crime.

"Almost every day, we come in close contact with school children while directing traffic at schools. They depend on us to conduct them safely across the street, and in this manner we gain their confidence. By meeting them with a smile, a friendly word, or a pat on the back, we can attain a spirit of friendship with each child.

Can Teach Fair Play

"We can frequently be present at recess periods and, by a word here and there, guide them in their play, teach them sportsmanship and fair play, and at the same time let them know that we are interested in them. We can organize teams and hiking clubs and help in much of their play.

"In our contacts with the children in the schools we sometimes find a few who are inclined to be wayward. Do not scare them with a threat of arrest, but talk to them in a friendly way—show them that they are doing wrong and they will usually respond. If they are arrested, they are shunned by the better playmates and fall in with older and sometimes wicked boys, where they get sympathy.

Too Often Arrested

"All too often we have arrested the offending boy and turned him over to juvenile authorities."

Major Lorenz pointed out that this first arrest is frequently followed by a crime career and he cited many such examples.

In a closing plea to police to be friends of the children and to enlist to save at least one boy a year he said:

"We must set the example by our own actions. We must lead clean lives and the children on our beats and in our own neighborhoods will pattern after us. We will be their friends and overcome any fear which may have been instilled in their minds by such remarks as 'I'll tell the cop on you if you're not good.'"

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Civil Service Board Defends New Deal From Spoils Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Declaring that a recent magazine attack has presented "so outrageously false a picture" as to demand reply, the president of the United States Civil Service Commission and members of the commission have prepared a mass of materials dealing with the whole subject of President Roosevelt's connection with civil service.

The commission has sent a letter to the Atlantic Monthly, charging inaccuracies in an article by Lawrence Sullivan, in the February issue, entitled "Our New Spoils System," and Harry B. Mitchell, president of the commission, in a second letter to Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), of Georgia, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, has dealt with the same article, answering a query from Mr. Ramspeck.

Defends Record

Mr. Mitchell in reply to Mr. Ramspeck, declares categorically, "there have been no inroads in the older departments which are under the civil service law, and there has been the addition of quite a number of new government agencies which are regarded as permanent in character.

"The only positions which have been excepted by executive order from the civil service law during the present Administration were some in the Department of Commerce and a few in the Department of Labor which had been put under the law by the previous Administration without competitive examination of the occupants; and in addition positions in the soldiers' home in Johnson City, Tenn., and some in the Department of Justice which latter were afterward restored to the classified list by another order."

Mr. Mitchell acknowledges that the percentage of employees in civil service has shrunk under the New Deal. Mr. Sullivan charged the drop was from 80.8 per cent under President Hoover to 57 per cent under President Roosevelt, but Mr. Mitchell raises the latter figure to "63.28 per cent." The number of positions in the competitive classified service is also "less now than on June 30, 1932," Mr. Mitchell says, the authoritative figures being 467,161 in 1932 and 455,264 on June 30, 1935. Mr. Mitchell explains the decline in civil service percentage by the emergency legislation creating new positions outside the civil service.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Mitchell wrote Mr. Ramspeck, "the number of places under the law increased from June 30, 1934, to June 30, 1935.

Sees Further Increases

"There will be a still further increase shown on June 30, 1936, and the increase will continue thereafter as the agencies enumerated above as having been brought under the civil service law by legislation and executive order get into full operation."

Mr. Mitchell lists the following governmental agencies in which "practically all positions" have been placed under the civil service: The Security and Exchange Commission; Federal Communications Commission; Railroad Retirement Board; Bituminous Coal Commission; Motor Carrier Bureau, ICC; Social Security Board; Labor Relations Board; Public Utility Regulation; Soil Conservation Service; Alien Property Custodian; Farm Credit Administration; U. S. Railroad Administration; Central Statistical Board; "certain positions in the CCC camps."

Mr. Mitchell lists a number of alleged inaccuracies in Mr. Sullivan's article and declares that such mistakes "were pointed out at greater length in correspondence with the Atlantic Monthly in which all three commissioners participated."

The so-called "plum list" printed at the outset of the New Deal and listing non-civil-service positions was not the first of its kind, Mr. Mitchell says, having been preceded by a similar book "published in 1921, and for exactly the same purpose."

The Sullivan charge that "government departments were demoralized, even to the highest scientific and professional grades" by spoils system infringements, are termed "absurd."

Other Denials

The charge that spoils system demoralization brought a scramble for "voluntary retirement" brings the comment, "It is quite apparent that Mr. Sullivan knows nothing about it."

Mr. Mitchell makes denials of statements dealing with the Democratic Senate's rejection of Mr. Hoover's final appointments; with comments on "political clearance," and with other remarks dealing with civil service. The warmth of his feeling is shown in the initial comment that the article "presents so outrageously false a picture that the wonder is that a magazine that pretends to have character would print it without making any effort to obtain the facts from where they could be obtained."

Mr. Mitchell's letter to Representative Ramspeck is dated March 14. On Jan. 29, the commission sent its initial protest to the Atlantic Monthly, calling attention to alleged "inaccuracies," and urging corrections.

The April issue of the magazine, just published, carries a new article by Mr. Sullivan under title of "Politics Carries the Mails."

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Skating Carnival Fascinates Public — Hockey Playoff Plans — Cronin's Outlook

Cronin on Spot With Collection Of Fancy Names

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 21—Discussing his team and players recently, Owner Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox said: "I feel sure we are going to win the American League pennant this season, and if we do, don't forget to cheer for Joe Cronin. Of course the coming of such stars as Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Marcum, Eric McNair and Roger Cramer has lifted the club from a fourth-place outfit to a flag contender, but the entire responsibility rests in the hands of the manager. I feel certain Joe will bring us through on top.

"In the winter of 1934 I gave Clark Griffith, president of the Washington club, $250,000 in cash and Lynn Lary for Cronin. I didn't pay that money for a baseball player. No player in the world is worth that much—never has been and never will be. I paid that cash to Griffith for a smart young executive who also is a great shortstop. Cronin's value to the Red Sox has just begun. When he has reached the end of his playing days he will still be a great manager. And if he should retire from the coaching lines, he would make a brilliant executive."

Comeback of Cronin

One of the reasons for the spirit of confidence that is burning in the Red Sox camp, is the comeback that Cronin is displaying. Entirely recovered from an injury which handicapped him through a major portion of the 1935 season, Manager Joe is down to playing weight once more and showing the hustle that helped the Washington Senators win the pennant in 1933.

After the Red Sox purchased Foxx and McNair from the Athletics, it was suggested that Cronin shift from shortstop to third base. It was believed that the change would benefit both the team and Cronin, who at times looked like a bush leaguer at short last year. But when Joe reported to camp this season he was determined to retain his old post. He has succeeded, because there isn't another man around here at the moment who can push him out of the shortfield post. And Cronin would walk off the field himself if he thought there was a better shortstop available.

Started as Pitcher

"If I'd had my way," said Cronin recently, "I never would have played shortstop. At the Cleveland grammar school in San Francisco I was a pitcher—that is I was until the umpire ordered me off the mound one day.

"Like most kid pitchers, I thought every ball I threw should be called a strike. And on this particular day I argued with the 'ump' on nearly every pitch. Finally he ordered me out of the box; and as there were only nine kids on the team, I had to take the place of the boy who was chosen to pitch. He happened to be the shortstop. I have never pitched since."

Cronin's job of managing this gang of Red Sox isn't exactly an easy one. He has a team of ball players who should win the pennant—at least, on paper, the strength is there. It is his job to get the team working as a unit, a harmonious unit, which isn't as easy as it looks from a distance. There are few managers who would trade positions with Joe. But the Red Sox, from the youngest rookie to Tom Yawkey, are pulling for him.

Briefs

The Red Sox are well stocked with hitting pitchers . . . Wes Ferrell, Johnny Marcum and Jack Wilson are three of the best batters among American League hurlers . . . Wes and Jack hit righthanded and Johnny bats left . . . Ferrell once tried to play the outfield while at Cleveland because he smashed that ball so hard . . . But he got lonesome out in the pasture . . . Marcum also tried it in the minors, but he admits his feet are too big . . . The Red Sox won't want for pinch hitters . . . Young Stewart Bowers, 20-year-old righthanded pitcher, also looks as if he knows what a bat is for . . . He swings both ways.

Amusements

BOSTON

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HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
Dr. Thompson Stone, *Cond.*
Presents
"ELIJAH"
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Robert Gerling — Blanche Haskell
Harriette Price — Louise Beach
Tickets, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00
tax included
On Sale at Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL
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FABIEN SEVITZKY, *Conductor*
EDWIN FOWLER, *Bass-Baritone*
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Unique Design in Arena Ice

By a Staff Photographer

Clever Decoration for "Hollywood on Skates" Show

This Feature Was Created and Designed by Reginald Kibbe, Artist, and a Member of the 1936 Carnival Committee of The Skating Club of Boston

Arena Ice Spectacle Thrills Bostonians

By far the most dazzling and spectacular show Boston has seen for many a year, "Hollywood on Skates," made its initial bow in the Boston Arena last night before a spellbound and appreciative audience that filled the house to capacity.

Those who did not witness this colorful ice carnival last night will have the opportunity tonight when The Skating Club of Boston will give the final performance.

Magic Brushes

The Arena ice, as if touched with magic brushes tipped in silver and black, had been decorated with a huge futuristic design which glistened like satin as the colored spotlights were thrown on the glazed surface.

In the starlike center, along the silver edges, figures danced and glided to the rhythmic music through scene after scene. Colorful costumes blended harmoniously with the array of brilliant lights.

From the tiniest tot to the champions of the show, there was every assurance that they were masters of the steel runners. Spins, jumps and figures, grace and charm, added to the unusual skating exhibits.

Hollywood was indeed present in Boston. The well-thought-out program, starting with an attractive setup, portraying Mickey Mouse, and others of the famous Walt Disney creations, would have done justice to Disney's own handiwork.

Added Attraction

The audience enjoyed an added feature, which was not originally included in the program, when Doug Duffy, comedian, put on a stumbling act which kept the patrons in an uproar.

This was followed by a take off on Red Riding Hood and the Big Bad Wolf, with Bernard Fox and Joan Tozzer, national junior pair champions filling the parts. Their skating exhibition of speed and skill received the wholehearted applause of the house.

Then came an array of stars, with Robin Lee of St. Paul, national champion the past two years; Guy Owen of Ottawa, former finalist for the Canadian championship; James L. Madden, and his sister Grace, national pair champions in 1934, and runners-up in 1935; and Mrs. William H. King, the former Suzanne Davis, national champion in 1933.

"Charlie Chaplin"

Mrs. King's comedy skit which equaled her amusing performance of last year, had the crowd holding their sides, while she enacted the antics of Charlie Chaplin almost to perfection. Maribel Vinson with George Hill gave a daring and thrilling performance of difficult steps and jumps which enthralled the audience.

Evelyn Chandler, star performer of the evening, was superb in her exhibition of Spanish dancing as Carmen. And her finale was one of the finest seen on Boston ice for some time. Traveling over the ice with greatest of ease, Miss Chandler swirled and pivoted, while the audience looked on in breathless awe. Then as the final climax to her great act she sped down the ice and did a difficult split to the din of handclapping.

Other performers who added to the show were Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick, Premiers Danseurs; the Ottawa Four, consisting of Prudence Holbrook, Mrs. Elmore Davis, Guy Owen, and Melville Rogers. The latter group, Canadian and North American Four Champions were received by the ice carnival fans with great enthusiasm and applause.

Team Piloting From the Bench Appears to Be Present Tendency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 21—There must be something about a managerial berth that prompts previously active baseball players to seek comfortable places on the bench. Of course, not all of them have shown a desire to abandon the field in favor of a permanent position in the dugout, but there seems to be a general tendency, following a player's appointment as the manager of a team, to do his piloting from the bench.

The 1935 big league season started with 10 pilots who might be classed as playing managers; that is, they were capable of taking part in at least a few games on the field, even though they could not perform regularly. The season ended with three of the ten permanently on the bench, and 1936 probably will start with three others, possibly four, occupying the same position, if capable substitutes can be found for them.

Active Performers

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns, Charlie Grimm of the Chicago Cubs and Chuck Dressen of the Cincinnati Reds are those who quit their playing activities. Bill Terry of the New York Giants, Pie Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates, Frankie Frisch of the St. Louis Cardinals and Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox also may join the bench managers before the 1936 campaign has reached its conclusion. That would leave Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox, Mickey Cochrane of the Detroit Tigers and Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies as the only active performers.

As a result of the gradual retirement of these former star players, it appears that the game may be passing into a period of bench pilots. Then the question arises, "Is the playing manager more valuable to his team than a bench leader?"

Frank Chance, Bucky Harris, Bill Carrigan, Roger Bresnahan and Fielder Jones were successful playing managers, but their fame diminished after they had retired to the dugout. Apparently, some stars are able, as playing pilots, to supply an inspiration that is lacking after they get out of the lineup.

The Giants and Cardinals, who made the 1935 National League pennant race a ding-dong battle right up to the finish line, were directed by playing managers—Terry and Frisch. In both 1933 and 1934, the contending teams in the World Series were led by active pilots. This coming season, the two leading contenders for the American League flag, the Red Sox and Tigers, will be managed by Catcher Mickey Cochrane and Shortstop Joe Cronin.

Outstanding Players

Both Cronin and Cochrane are still outstanding players at their particular position, and the success of their respective teams depends largely on their ability to continue playing championship baseball. Without Cochrane, the Tiger pitching staff might collapse. Certainly it would not be effective enough to retain the pennant and world championship it captured last season. Cronin is just as important to the Red Sox as a star batter and fielder.

All eyes have been on Cronin at the Red Sox training camp here. He played poor ball in 1935, but a number of reasons have been given for this and the "experts" are watching to see if last season can be just crossed off the record books. Joe, this spring, has shown flashes of the baseball he played for the Washington Senators, and yet, at other times, has been unsteady in the field, especially with his throws to first base. But time will tell; and if Joe Cronin isn't capable of playing the type of ball at shortstop that Manager Joe Cronin expects, then Mr. Cronin will retire himself to the shadow of the dugout. However, here's one of many who are confident that Joe is still a great shortstop.

E. R.

U. S. Olympics vs. Boston Olympics

The feature hockey attraction tomorrow afternoon will be the appearance of the United States Olympic hockey team in its game against the Boston Olympics at the Boston Garden. While the United States team has not been on ice for more than a week until this afternoon, Manager Walter Brown states that the players are in good condition and should give a good account of themselves.

All members of the invading team excepting Johnny Garrison are scheduled to play. The team played a strong schedule in Europe and, although a few mishaps were received by some of the boys, the color bearers of Uncle Sam are ready to exhibit their wares, especially here in Boston, with so many Greater Boston boys playing on the squad.

Starting from scratch, the Boston Olympics met many of the best terms in the East and Canada, and are the local amateur champions. To climax a successful season in grand style, the Boston Olympics have hopes of ringing down the 1936 amateur hockey curtain in Boston by gaining a verdict over the champion United States Olympic team.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah has put his charges through their paces, and reports that every man on his squad is "fit as a fiddle."

Many local experts are picking the United States Olympics to win, but many Boston Olympics' supporters will be on hand to root their favorites to victory in what looks like the most sensational duel ever staged at the Boston Garden.

Popular prices of tickets for tomorrow afternoon's game will be at $.25 and $.40 and the largest crowd in years is expected to watch these two great clubs face off.

Track Record Is Broken by Mangan

TORONTO, March 21 (AP)—Joe Mangan, Cornell University law student, shattered the Canadian indoor record in winning the mile race at the annual indoor track meet at Maple Leaf Gardens last night, when he covered the distance in 4m. 16.2s. to defeat Bill Daly of Detroit University and Frank Nordell of the New York A. C.

The accepted Canadian record is 4m. 16.6s., made by Glenn Cunningham, the famous Kansan, who has been beaten by Mangan several times this winter.

Sammy Richardson, 17 - year - old Toronto jumper, outdistanced both Milton Green, Harvard captain, and Temple's Eulace Peacock in the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 10in.

Helen Stephens, the Fulton (Mo.) girl sprinter, smashed one Canadian mark when she won the 60-yard open dash in 6.9s. in the first event on the program, then equaled another by winning the invitation 50-yard dash in 6s. flat.

Peacock captured the men's 60-yard invitation in 6.2s., equaling the Canadian standard, and Green captured the 60-yard hurdles in 7.5s., close to world record time.

Elden Stutzman, Syracuse star, won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 4½in. with Oscar Sutermeister, formerly of Harvard, second.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Nashville (SA) 11, New York (N) 5.
Cleveland (A) 7, Chicago (N) 6.
(Other games canceled, rain.)

Today's Schedule

New York (A) vs. Boston (N).
Brooklyn (N) vs. Detroit (A).
Cincinnati (N) vs. Washington (A).
New York (N) vs. Chicago (N).
St. Louis (N) vs. Boston (A).
St. Louis (A) vs. Philadelphia (A).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. San Antonio (TL).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Newark (IL).
Chicago (A) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
Cleveland (A) vs. New Orleans (SA).

Mrs. McKechnie Wins From Anne Page, 3—0

HARROGATE, Eng., March 21 (AP)—Baffled by her opponent's angle shots, Anne Page of Philadelphia was beaten yesterday in the final of the north of England squash racquets championship by Sheila McKechnie, 9—1, 9—6, 9—4.

The match lasted 25 minutes. Miss Page played far below the form she displayed in the early rounds. The American champion failed to hit the ball cleanly and her shots lacked their customary depth.

Mrs. McKechnie's angle shots were so well disguised that Miss Page frequently ran in the wrong direction for the ball.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Boston Bruins won American division of National Hockey League for fifth time in six years.

Five Years Ago

Jean Borotra of France won United States indoor tennis title, defeating R. Berkeley Bell in five-set final.

Bruin Defense Earns All-Star Rating for 1936

Canadian Press All-Star Hockey Teams for 1936

First Team	Second Team
Schriner (Amer.), lw.	rw., Dillon (Rang.)
Smith (Maroons), c.	c., Thoms (Tor.)
Conacher (Tor.), rw.	lw., P. Thompson (Chi.)
Siebert (Bos.), ld.	rd., Seibert (Chi.)
Shore (Bos.), rd.	ld., Goodfellow (Det.)
C. Thompson (Bos.), g.	g., Cude (Canadiens)

TORONTO, March 21 (AP)—The Boston Bruins, who barely managed to get into the National Hockey League playoffs this season, captured half the places on the league's all-star steam for the 1935-36 season. The team, selected by the Canadian press on the basis of votes cast by sports writers of the six N. H. L. cities, includes only two players who were chosen for the same honor last year.

Boston contributed its three-man defense combination, Cecil (Tiny) Thompson in goal and Eddie Shore and Albert (Babe) Siebert on the defense posts. Completing the first-team lineup were Reginald (Hooley) Smith of the Montreal Maroons at center, Big Charley Conacher of Toronto at right wing and Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of the New York Americans at left wing. Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers again was chosen as coach.

Shore and Conacher were the only holdovers from last year's all-star team, while the second-team lineup was virtually all new to the all-star lineups. The second team selections were: Goal, Wilf Cude, Montreal Canadiens; defense, Earl Seibert, Chicago, and Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit; center, Bill Thoms, Toronto; right wing, Cecil Dillon, New York Rangers; left wing, Paul Thompson, Chicago; coach, Tommy Gorman, Montreal Maroons.

Thompson had almost a monopoly on the first team votes for goal tender, getting the call on 30 out of 31 ballots; Shore was chosen by 27 voters. Schriner, league leading scorer in his third season of professional hockey and the "best rookie" last year, and Smith, who is completing his eleventh big-league season, also won their places by comfortable margins. Paul Thompson of Chicago, a challenger for scoring minors, was Schriner's only rival. Sweeney had a 17-14 edge on first team votes and 11-10 for second team. Smith polled 11 first team votes and 10 for the second.

Conacher barely edged out speedy Cecil Dillon for the right wing position, getting 16 first team votes to Dillon's 14. Each was picked for the second team 11 times.

Hockey Briefs

THE regular schedule of professional hockey for the 1935-36 season closes tomorrow night at the Boston Garden when the New York Rangers invade to play the Bruins. Rangers are definitely out of the playoffs for the first time in nine years and while somewhat doleful about it they are determined to show the Bruins that they are the better team.

* * *

Arrangements were hastily made yesterday to provide for the distribution of playoff tickets for the first game which may be played Tuesday night at the Garden between the Bruins and either Toronto or Montreal, whichever finishes second.

* * *

Originally the Bruins and Garden managements had not figured on the possibility of the Bruins making second place and accordingly playing here on Tuesday. Instead both managements figured that second place position unlikely and were making preparation for the Bruins and Americans (third place in the Canadian group) to play in New York on Tuesday and here, Thursday.

* * *

As a result of the probability of the Tuesday night game being played here, the ticket sale for that game will open at the Boston Garden on Sunday night after the Ranger game and will be continued Monday at 9 a. m. Seat stubs for the Sunday night game will have first choice of playoff tickets. Manager Tommy Waters of the Garden ticket office will have extra men to handle the sale Sunday night.

* * *

Art Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruins, had announced the gift to the club of an "Elizabeth C. DuFresene Trophy." The trophy, presented annonymously, is a valuable silver plate and the deed of gift reads "presented to the Boston Bruins to be won by the player elected by the Boston press as the most consistently outstanding in the team's home games each season." The trophy is perpetual with the winner's name each year engraved thereon and is to be held by the winning player through the next year.

* * *

The Rangers game tomorrow night also will be the occasion for the presentation to Jack Beattie by President Charles F. Adams of the President's Cup. This is the fifth of the cups to be given and has been awarded to Beattie for his "faithful, persistent and effective play." A year ago Eddie Shore, Tiny Thompson, Babe Siebert and Dit Clapper were given President's Cups. It is Mr. Adam's intention to award a President's Cup only once to a Boston player.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	26	3	18	167	131	55
Buffalo	22	6	18	106	91	50
London	22	3	22	112	122	47
Rochester	15	3	28	101	132	33

Western Division

Detroit	26	3	18	125	103	55
Cleveland	23	4	19	139	143	50
Windsor	17	11	18	113	113	45
Pittsburgh	17	1	27	132	168	35

Result March 20
London 3, Rochester 1.

England Regains Calcutta Cup

TWICKENHAM, Eng., March 21 (AP)—England regained the Calcutta Cup today, defeating Scotland 9 to 8, before 80,000 spectators. The trophy, annually contested by England and Scotland, was won by the Scots last year, 10 to 7.

Seek Uniform System Of Golf Handicapping

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A uniform system of handicapping was recommended yesterday by the women's committee of the United States Golf Association to all state and sectional associations affiliated with the parent organization.

The system, based upon women's yardage and the five best, dated and attested scores played under U. S. G. A. rules, will be used as a basis for entries in the 1936 championship to be played at Summit, N. J. Players with handicaps of six strikes or less are eligible for the title tournament.

Sporting Around The Hub

Mrs. Fabyan Seeks Title

SARAH PALFREY FABYAN of Cambridge, second ranking player in the United States, will seek the women's New England indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts next week.

Staff Photo
Sarah P. Fabyan

The draw for the tourney which starts at 10 a. m. on Monday, will be made today by Mrs. George Wightman of Brookline, who has been receiving the entries. Mrs. Fabyan will, without doubt, be seeded No. 1 above Katharine Winthrop of Boston, the defending champion, who recently returned from Europe.

Mrs. Fabyan entered the New England championships last year, but only competed in the mixed doubles, which event she won with Raymond B. Bidwell of Weston. They had no trouble defeating Dorrance H. Chase and Robert Thurber in the final, 6—1, 6—1.

This year's tourney has drawn 30 entries. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, the recent winner of the United States indoor championship, was expected to compete but she plans to accompany her husband, Johnny Van Ryn, to Houston, Texas, where he will prepare for the Davis Cup team later this month.

Among others entered for the singles competition are: Miss Winthrop, 1935 champion; Miss Chase, 1935 runnerup; Elena L. Ciccone, Mrs. Betty Corbiere, Kay Parrott, Mrs. Robert Morris, Helen Jones, Mrs. Carlton Mabley, Mrs. William M. Shedden, Esther Edwards of Connecticut; Louise Harding, and Joanna O. Palfrey.

Here and There

The first "marathon" of spring gets under way today when many of the runners open their Olympic campaign in Medford's 20-mile road race. . . . Of the field which includes nine of the first 15 finishers in the last B. A. A. grind, Johnny Kelley, the 1935 Hopkinton-Boston winner, stands out as the favorite. . . . Pat Dengis, who trailed Kelley in the 1935 B. A. A. chase, will be out there today determined to push Kelley to the limit. . . . There will be a Harvard - Yale football coaches' soiree at the Oakley Country Club this afternoon. . . . Gil Dobie plans to look over his Boston College footballers on the field at University Heights next Wednesday, weather permitting. . . . Sectional titles will be at stake next Monday at the Boston Arena when the New England amateur boxing championships are staged.

Boston Welcomes Return of Olympic Skaters

Bostonians welcomed the return of their Olympic figure skating representatives — Maribel Y. Vinson George E. B. Hill, Grace and James L. Madden—during the opening performance of the two-day skating carnival at the Boston Arena last night . . . The last performance of "Hollywood on Skates" will begin at 8:30 this evening . . . Two N. E. A. A. A. U. tank records were broken in the annual swimming meet of the Brookline Swimming Club last evening . . . The Olneyville Boys' Club trio—Harold Stanhope, Mat Soltysiak and Witold Babula—broke the senior medley relay mark of 3m. 9 2-5s. made by University of Michigan swimmers in the same pool in 1934 . . . Doris Brennan, Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary, bettered the 500-yard N. E. A. A. A. U. championship record in winning that title . . . Her time was 6m. 51 3-5s. . . . Alice Bridges held the old record with a time of 7m. 1 1-5s. . . . The other N. E. A. A. A. U. title event—the 200-yard freestyle junior champion—was won by the Worcester Boys' Club, Ionic Division.

N. E. Badminton Play Continues at University Club

Competition in the annual New England badminton championships at the University Club of Boston will continue today and conclude tomorrow . . . Few upsets were recorded in the opening rounds . . . In women's singles, Mary Whittemore of Boston and Elizabeth Kennedy of Montreal, top ranked in the American and foreign divisions, led the way into the semifinals . . . The play of Ken Davidson, hard-hitting Englishman, featured the advance to the quarterfinal round in men's singles . . . Stanley Houghton and C. Raynor Hutchinson were the only Bostonians left after the opening rounds . . . Plans for the formation of a national badminton association will be informally discussed today at the University Club . . . Lew Kyrios has been elected captain of the Tufts varsity basketball team for next season . . . New England Olympic gymnastic tryouts will be held tonight at M. I. T.

Sonja Henie to Skate

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The International ice carnival, sponsored by the Skating Club of New York, gets underway in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night with Sonja Henie, the Norwegian Olympic star, in the leading role. Additional performances will be given Wednesday and Thursday. Crack skaters from the United States and Canada, including Robin Lee of St. Paul and Maribel Y. Vinson of Boston the national champions, also will appear.

Ross Specifies Time

TORONTO, March 21 (AP)—Art Ross, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, ordered the playing of the Philadelphia-Springfield game, originally scheduled for tonight at the flooded Springfield rink, no later than Tuesday, March 24. Ross said he would authorize a transfer to Boston or to a neutral rink, but a postponement to a date later than Tuesday would be impossible because of the resulting delay in the playoffs.

Stanley Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 21—Edward L. Stanley '37 has been elected captain of the Williams College basketball team for next year. His home is in Lansdowne, Penna., and he played guard on this year's five. He was also a member of the varsity football team last fall.

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 11—A Few Asides

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—The Germans infused art into sport in generous measuring during the Fourth Olympic Winter Games here. And, so far as the closing ceremony was concerned, they did so with the unerring touch of Charles B. Cochran at his best. Even case-hardened newspapermen, wearied with 11 long days of nonstop work and pardonably anxious to get through with it all, were lost in the exquisite beauty of the scene.

Perhaps you can imagine what it looked like, as the sun went down in a turquoise sky between the snow-mantled peaks. At this stage of the ceremony, after Olympic medals had been distributed to the accompaniment of national anthems by the band, soldiers on duty kindled torches that they held up in their hands and picked out the borders of the Ski Stadium in points of warmly glowing fire. Magnesium flares were lighted on the ski jump slopes that drop steeply into the arena. The Olympic flame, which had been burning ceaselessly for 11 days in its giant brazier on the mountain side, flickered lower and lower.

Suddenly a solitary skier pelted down into view, a silver figure on a silver track. All eyes turned upon him. And then, from behind the wafting smoke of the flares, into the blaze of light, hurtled a color party of six men on skis, bearing at full stretch the Olympic banner, which had been hauled down ceremoniously from the masthead. Across the fast-thawing snow of the arena they came, their journey ending in front of the balcony of the pavilion where stood Herr Hitler, his arm raised in the Nazi salute. The whole thing was beautifully conceived and executed.

* * *

Indulgent Smile

Hitler spent a good deal of time at the Games, and received a tremendous welcome from the crowd. "Wir wollen unser Führer sehen," chanted a number of youngsters in the Ski Stadium one lunch time, and their persistent demand to see the Reichschancellor brought him to the verandah. He wore an indulgent, avuncular smile, just as I had seen him do while signing competitors' identity cards at the Ice Stadium. Occupants of the ice hockey players' benches had merely to make a long arm upward to place their cards within Hitler's reach. And once an American had inaugurated this audacious autograph-hunting fashion, they did so remorselessly.

* * *

The Hitler of the Games was a silent Hitler. Only once did he make a public utterance. That was when he formally inaugurated the meeting at the opening ceremony. For the rest of the time he was a visitor in a kingdom of sport that had its own rulers and international population. When Hitler moves around, even on pleasure, he is accompanied by a heavy escort of picked soldiers. They are not exactly the people to pick upon for an argument as to whether you simply must get to your seat in the press stand or not. But one girl I saw proved too much for them. As the Führer came along the carefully-lined route, standing up in a motorcar that was festooned from bumper to bumper with soldiers, she dashed out into the street and insisted upon shaking his hand.

* * *

Labor Corps

Every other man at Garmisch-Partenkirchen seemed to be in uniform and strong detachments of the Labor Corps were on duty, carrying brilliantly-burnished spades which they handle with all the neatness and precision of rifles. One of these young men was on duty constantly in the entrance to the central press bureau—complete with spade. At the risk of making a joke, I must add that he was not the only person ready for a scoop.

* * *

In their concluding stages, the games raced with a thaw. They won. But only just. On the last day, when something like 250,000 excursionists trampled the melting snow into most disagreeable slush, great bare patches appeared on the mountainside and the streets of Garmisch-Partenkirchen were as free from white as they were a couple of days before the start. The weather was, of course, the greatest single factor in the great success of the festival. For the 11 days that mattered, it was all that the grateful organizers desired.

* * *

The technical arrangements for broadcasting results and other information were far ahead of anything that I have seen in sport elsewhere. There was no trace of voice distortion on the loudspeakers. And the promptness of announcement was amazing. In the ski jump, for example, the distance covered by each competitor was announced verbally and flashed onto a gigantic scoreboard in electrically lit numerals directly his skis touched the ground. Germany is renowned for thoroughness in detailed organization and these games here certainly constituted a shining example of what she can do. So far as this side of the question is concerned, the resounding success of the main Olympic Games at Berlin in August is already assured.

Where to Dine

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Regular Dinners . . . 45c-55c-75c
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Noon to 10 P. M. . . 55c-65c-75c
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Russia Hints at League Action To Halt Japanese Aggression; Covenant Declared Applicable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—While recent news out of Moscow and Tokyo leads to the belief that the Manchu-Mongol border clashes may be arbitrated before a joint commission, hints have been dropped by Russian representatives at Geneva that the whole problem of Soviet-Japanese relations may have to be aired before the League Council.

Unquestionably a problem exists, and Russia has shown that it means to take the League seriously and to appeal to it for support in difficulties which are expressly covered by the Covenant.

Covenant Is Applicable

A careful examination of the Covenant leaves no doubt of its applicability in the present case. If ordinary diplomatic methods do not succeed in lessening the tension in the Far East, then it is open to Russia to bring the matter before the League. Russia, indeed, is inclined to stretch the scope of the League's authority—witness its recent arraignment of Uruguay which had suspended diplomatic relations with the Soviet.

Article X constitutes an obligation of all members to defend the territorial integrity of a fellow-member against "external aggression." Article XI makes war or threat of war the concern of the League, and it is the friendly right of each member to call attention to any circumstance whatever affecting international relations.

Also as to Nonmembers

While a number of articles refer purely to the duties of members, there is a specific provision for disputes between a member and a nonmember or even between two nonmembers, in Article XVII. The nonmembers, under the procedure laid down, shall be invited to accept membership for the purpose of the dispute. If the invitation is accepted, then the ordinary working of the Covenant follows: If it is not accepted, then Article XVI (the "sanctions," article) shall be applicable against it, precisely as though it were a member.

This is the juridical position, and it is so clear, on a reading of the texts, that no special study or interpretation has been necessary.

But the political position is another matter. Never before has it been suggested that a nonmember—important as is Japan—should be invited to present itself at the bar of the Council. When Japan was a member of the League, it was felt desirable not to press the Covenant against it. Now that Japan is no longer a member, greater hesitation might be expected.

League Can Act

Yet new facts have arisen. The Italo-Ethiopian dispute has proved that the League is capable of acting. Russia has become a very prominent member of the League, ready to insist on its rights. If Russia does decided to bring the Far East situation forward, it is difficult to see how it can be sidestepped, whatever response Japan might make to an invitation to become temporarily, for this purpose, a member once more.

In the meantime Russia, concerned with its Eastern frontiers, is strengthening its Western frontiers in every possible manner. It is making full use of the League, and it is at the same time entering into special engagements amounting, in the view of many diplomatic observers, to veritable alliances. Alliances as such might be deemed contrary to the idea of the League, and therefore pains are taken to bring treaties of alliance into some verbal conformity with the Covenant.

Franco-Soviet Pact

The Franco-Soviet pact, which is the keystone of these extra-League precautions, is defended on the ground that it is not directed against any third power—as Germany insists—and constitutes an instrument of peace, not of war.

Bilateral treaties of friendship, nonaggression and neutrality concluded by Russia are numerous. There was one with Turkey in 1925 With France, Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, there were nonaggression pacts in 1932. In 1933, pacts defining aggression were concluded by Russia with Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Finland and the Baltic States. An Italo-Russian treaty of friendship was signed last year. The new French pact with the U. S. S. R., as well as the new Czechoslovakian pact, are different in that they promise mutual assistance.

Suspicions Aroused

As between Roumania and Russia there is question of a similar treaty. Yugoslavia is at present somewhat suspicious, but those who regard Russia as the principal link in this European chain do not despair of reconciling Yugoslavia and Russia. It has been observed with the greatest possible interest that Great Britain has particularly favored Russia in recent diplomatic pourparlers.

Nevertheless it should be recalled that when the Franco-Soviet Pact of mutual assistance was advocated by the late Louis Barthou, it was considered as merely part of a comprehensive "Eastern European Locarno," in which Poland and Germany should enter. After their refusal, it took a more bilateral form, but it is insisted that it is not meant to isolate or encircle Germany, since it remains open for the signature of that power and of all others who may be interested.

Why Another Pact?

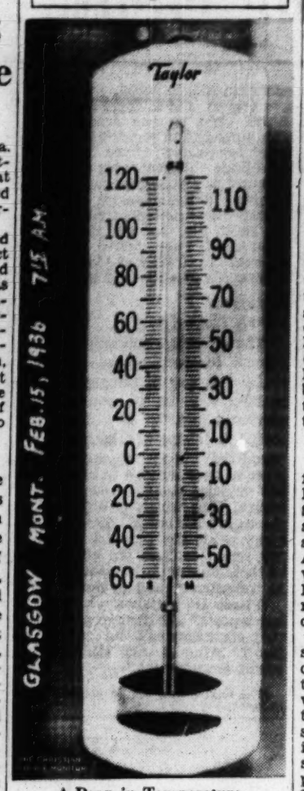
Moreover, an attempt was made to bring it within the four corners of the Covenant, in building it on Article XVI, which pledges League states to mutual assistance. If mutual assistance is already pledged, why another pact? It is explained that there may be delay before the machinery of the League can be set in motion for half a hundred states, and there is nothing to prevent special agreements inside the framework of Article XVI. If either country is the object of an unprovoked aggression, by a European state—that phrase, restricting the engagement to an aggression by a European state, should be noted—then the other country will immediately lend its aid as stipulated in Article XVI. There is also a clause which affirms that nothing in the treaty shall be read as contrary to League engagements—or even Locarno engagements.

Covering Both Sides

Thus Russia is endeavoring to cover itself against any attack on the European side, where it considers itself potentially menaced, and at the same time is prepared to employ the League machinery on the Asiatic side, where it considers itself equally menaced.

The Russian problem, which is both European and Asiatic, is bound to take a considerable place in the preoccupations of the League immediately, and for a long time to come. Those who think a mistake was made in electing Russia to membership of the League in 1934—and there are many who hold that view—overlook the fact that it is not the membership of Russia which has produced the problem, but the problem which made Russian membership preferable. The problem exists, and can best be handled inside the League.

Going Down



A Drop in Temperature

And Here's a Picture of a Thermometer in Glasgow, Mont., to Show How Cold It Really Got Out There

Br-r-r, This Winter Was Colder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Although only two low-temperature records were broken at first-order weather stations, long unbroken periods of abnormally cold weather placed the waning winter of 1935-36 on record as "the coldest in years for many places."

North Dakota was the coldest State, according to Dr. J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau. There the temperature went to 50 degrees below zero at Williston and 46 degrees below at Devil's Lake. The average winter temperature at Bismarck up to Feb. 26 was two degrees below, as compared with a previous average of 0.6 of a degree in 1886-87. Des Moines, Iowa, averaged around 11 degrees, as against 16 in 1892-93. Preliminary reports indicate that both Chicago and St. Louis beat their previous low averages by about two degrees.

Temperatures in East

In the East average temperatures for the winter hovered around the low marks set in past years. In the South the winter was not so outstandingly cold. In only three states—California, Nevada, and Arizona—was the weather this winter warmer than normal. In New Mexico and Utah it was about normal. Everywhere else it was decidedly colder than normal.

The record-breaking stretches of subnormal temperatures include 35 consecutive days with subnormal temperatures reported from Detroit, which never before has had more than 23 such cold days in succession; 50 days of below-zero weather in northern Minnesota and 36 in southern Minnesota, where the previous record, set in 1875 was for 24 days.

Unusually heavy snowfalls accompanied the low temperatures in the East, in the North Central States, and in the northern Rocky Mountain area. The South had more rain than usual. The outlook for soil moisture and for water for irrigation, therefore, is favorable. Only one part of the country—the extreme western part of Kansas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Colorado—remains very dry. Dust storms may be expected to continue in this area unless rain comes, says the Weather Bureau.

Both the extreme cold and the plentiful rain and snow this winter are in marked contrast to conditions of recent years. There is some evidence that the general trend toward comparatively warm, dry winters that has been in evidence for a quarter of a century has reached its peak and a downward swing toward colder, wetter winters possibly has begun. Long-time weather forecasts are not undertaken with the data now available, but Mr. Kincer believes it is reasonable to suppose that, in the light of past weather performance, winters may average colder and wetter for the next few years.

Negro Farm Population Drops in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The number of white farmers in North Carolina has increased from 202,835 to 231,594 since 1930, while the number of Negro farmers during the same period has dropped from 76,873 to 69,373. The Negro farmer ratio in 1910 was 25.9. It rose to 28.5 in 1925 and then dropped to 23 in 1935.

The 57 counties that show a loss in the number of Negro farmers are almost without exception those known as cash crop counties, that is, where principally cotton and tobacco are raised. While the Negro is still very much a part of agriculture, his status has been generally changed from that of tenant operator to that of day laborer.

Ten Are Loaded In Patrol Wagon On Tenth Floor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—For the first time in the history of New York City a police patrol wagon has been lifted high in a skyscraper to take aboard prisoners for transportation to a station house. The incident occurred here yesterday when 10 persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly in connection with a demonstration in the offices of the Works Progress Administration against the proposed dismissal of 40,000 WPA workers by the end of June.

The patrol wagon was called to the building when the demonstrators, having entered the place in small groups, asked that Victor F. Ridder, local Works Progress Administrator, see a delegation of 15 to discuss the proposed layoff, a part of which already is in effect.

When Mr. Ridder refused to see more than five, the demonstrators began marching through the corridors, it was charged, verbally protesting and demanding that Mr. Ridder see them. As they marched, many of them sang, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Twenty policemen responded to the call, bringing with them the patrol wagon, which was rolled into a freight elevator and lifted to the tenth floor. There, its bell clanging, it rolled into the corridor and 10 of the demonstrators were hustled into it. Again the bell clanged and the patrol wagon backed into the elevator, descending to the street, and drove to the station house, where the prisoners were booked.

The police said their reason for lifting the wagon to the offices of the Works Progress Administration was to prevent the possibility of any of the prisoners escaping or of a panic in the building.

Americanism of Youth Plans Defended Before Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Refusing to be horrified at the demands of a group of young people representing the American Youth Congress, Prof. Charles A. Beard told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor today that Government concern with opportunities for youth is both "old" and "American."

Dr. Beard spoke in behalf of the "principle" behind the proposed American Youth Act with which this group would supplant the present National Youth Administration. Sponsored by Senator Elmer Benson (F-M) of Minnesota, and Representative Thomas Amlie (Prog.), Wisconsin, the measure would set up a permanent government agency to give work to unemployed youth and needy college students at higher rates of pay than now provided.

Youth and Opportunity

Pointing to opportunities he enjoyed in his youth through the Homestead Act of 1862 and through a public high school, Dr. Beard insisted, "The American Government has been long concerned with youth and opportunity."

"I well remember opposition 50 years ago to the establishment of high schools as government institutions," he went on. "Many good citizens said that the establishment of a high school was all wrong, that it took money away from the thrifty to pay for the education of boys and girls in the families of the poor and improvident. None of my neighbors aparently had discovered the word 'Communist' as an epithet; nor had we heard of the 'foul breath of Moscow.' But, anyway, elementary and high schools were established and boys and girls of my generation enjoyed the benefits of education."

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America urged that wages of young people on PWA and WPA projects be brought up to prevailing wage standards in their communities. "The proposed legislation" he declared "would give the several million of the youth of America between the ages of 16 and 25 disinherited and cast out on the mounting scrap heap of unemployment and decadence a chance for a decent existence."

The testimony of Dr. Beard and Mr. Gorman supplemented that of representatives of youth organizations who came from various cities to press for passage of the act. They estimated that between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 young people are without employment or educational opportunities. Their chief complaints against the National Youth Administration was that it drives down wages paid youth in industry and has had no openings since last November. The Civilian Conservation Corps was referred to as "tragically inadequate."

Under the proposed law, vocational training and employment would be provided youth by the Government at wage rates not less than $15 a week plus $3 for each dependent. Payment of living expenses for high school and vocational school students would also be furnished.

Meat Prices Rise 11 P. C.

Between January, 1934, and January, 1935, retail prices of meat in Rio De Janeiro rose 11 per cent; of vegetables, 20 per cent; lard, 54 per cent; and beans, 120 per cent.

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

AS IF to assure Dr. Serge Koussevitzky that he remains firmly established in their affections, let other conductors come and go, the Boston Symphony auditors of the nineteenth Friday concert (March 20) gave him an especially cordial welcome when he appeared on the platform. And after the performances of the Beethoven First Symphony, which opened the concert, and the Sibelius First, which closed it, they applauded until the director called upon the players to share in the triumph.

These manifestations were very fitting. Dr. Koussevitzky has now dwelt and labored in Boston for nearly twelve years. He has brought the orchestra to a high level of excellence and has held it there. He has proved himself a leader of technical skill, wide sympathies and illuminating imagination. It would not be easy to name another conductor who for the same period of time could ensure such quality, such variety and such vitality.

The performance of the Beethoven First (with reduced orchestra) was exquisite in its tonal quality, balance and expression. The utterly different Sibelius First was played with equally just appreciation of its style, which is to say with tremendous volume of tone, with sharp rhythmic accentuation, with flaming emotion. This symphony has naturally been overshadowed by its successors. Yet it should not be underestimated. If no others had followed this would still have been a very fine piece of work. Even if you are not reminded of "a girl sitting amid the simple flowers in the white northern sunshine," or of "scudding clouds in a windswept sky, with screaming gulls rudely tossed from their course," as the program notes reminded us some commentators have been, you may still admire the material, the construction, the orchestration of this symphony.

The central part of the program was occupied by the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, with Nathan Milstein as soloist. Five years ago Mr. Milstein played the Brahms Concerto with the Boston orchestra. Now he chooses the Mendelssohn. An odd sequence. However, he was rewarded by a big popular success. He has a good technique, but his tone is surprisingly small for an Auer pupil. His performance seemed dainty. It is true that this concerto is not very virile music, but more warmth and more color have been found in it than were apparent on this occasion. L. A. S.

Ballet in Technicolor

THE Hollywood Ballet, making its Boston début at the Opera House the evening of March 20, brought the breath of its native habitat and in one gorgeous puff blew bubbles of the very stuff that Hollywood dreams are made of.

Not however, in the announced satirical ballet, "Hollywood," which closed the program, came the more refulgent lampoon, but in the serious spectacle-ballet, "Prometheus, the Poem of Fire"—a pretentious work, marked in every measure by the reflected tastes and aspirations of Cecil B. De Mille. The music was Scriabin's, played by two pianos and the new Hammond organ, with, it must be admitted, choralcello effects. Singing there was too, from what sounded like graphophone records.

The postures of Prometheus, the frieze of heavily bewigged Egyptians, the Roman-ness of armored Romans, the pyromania of the Fire Maiden and the vestals, scenic and lighting tricks, were right off the super-super screen—in triple-process technicolor. For choregraphy, to speak truly, there was none.

"Hollywood," the intentional satire, was done in black and white, neatly, crisply and transparently. No libretto needed. Fashioned by Fanchon of Fanchon and Marco, the original sponsors of the production, and set to companionate music by Ferde Grofé, it is easily the best of the company's offerings seen so far. The scene is on a studio set and the Star and her Double, the Leading Man and the Director, Costumer, extras, electricians, carpenters and cameramen do just about what you would expect of them.

The high moments of the evening were provided by Bert Prival, whose every entrance brought the lift, the quick communication of sheer joy in dancing that the dancer of quality, in any medium, bestows upon an audience. In the Russian interlude of the fairy-tale medley, "Happiness, the Fairy Queen" (music from Tchaikovsky) a duo of two moujiks, without presatki, without any of the feats or fascinations we look for in the Russian dance, had left us rather flat. Ivan (Mr. Prival) dashed on and the ignition was instantaneous. Mr. Prival also danced the title role in "The Dancing Master," a short ballet given early in the program, and later won bursts of applause as the Costume Designer in "Hollywood."

The program opened with a gathering of coryphées and their playmates in pseudo-classic vein, called "Danse" (music from Debussy). Parchment-colored backdrop and stiff sliding wings made too stern a setting. Only diamond-flashing technique could stand up against it.

In "The Dancing Master," which followed, bits of décor were used. Décor was used more imaginatively in "Happiness, the Fairy Queen," the parchment-colored backdrop interchanging with black. Such a potpourri as the latter, with its very young executants, wore the air of a suburban pupils' recital, under movie influence. Dorothée Jarnac, who danced the Little Girl, behaved much like some of our spoiled movie tots.

According to report, the Hollywood Ballet has been immensely successful in the Hollywood Bowl. It has traversed 3000 miles to share its success with the rest of the country. Except for Mr. Prival and a few other principals, including Aida Barona (formerly known as Ada Broadbent), the workmanship is not sufficiently finished to electrify eastern audiences. The ideas, heralded as startlingly original, are less than that. The costumes are pleasing, the use of décor rather nice. The production on the whole needs polish. The dancers are young and enthusiastic and much well-wishing will attend them on their way. M. L.

Federal Agents Seize Narcotic Trade Suspect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21 — What federal agents described as "the end of a five-year hunt" for narcotic sellers, ended here yesterday when Capt. Salvatore Pasetta and Martin Meters, of the Federal Narcotic Bureau, arrested Harry Gee. They said they took from him 10 tins of opium, valued at $2600, and a sheaf of Chinese lottery tickets.

When they searched him at police headquarters, they found under his outer clothing a bullet-proof vest and bullet-proof trousers, they added. They described these accoutrements as "virtually a suit of steel armor," constructed of flexible overlapping steel plates sewed tightly to heavy Chinese silk. Gee had been operating in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York City, it was charged.

$200 Banked in Organ

When club women visited a house in Victoria County in search of relics for the Texas Centennial Exposition, they found $200 hidden in an old organ.

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Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Child Artist Must Have Freedom'

Accuracy, Neatness Best Taught in Other Subjects, It Is Said

John Allan May, member of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *London staff, is son of Mrs. C. B. Klitgaard May, Anglo-Danish artist, and himself wields pencil and brush. The humorous sketches signed with an M, which appear in the pages of this newspaper from time to time, are his work.*

By John Allan May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE best way to teach children to draw is not to "teach" them at all. Self-expression by daubing paper with color or scribbling lines with a pencil is a very natural adventure. Every child daubs and scrawls. The teacher's duty is to guide these scribbles and help them to grow. Too much "teaching," or insufficient encouragement, may stop the growth. The desire to draw is always there; with guidance comes art and ability.

The dauber grown up may not be an artistic genius, but, remember, drawing and painting and modeling are the greatest fun.

Have you never heard somebody saying, as they watch an artist at work, "It must be wonderful to be able to draw."

These random thoughts are prompted by reading, as an amateur artist, the authoritative and encouraging book by Miss D. D. Sawer, long noted in England as a teaching authority, called "Art in Daily Life for Young and Old" (B. T. Batsford Ltd., London; 10s. 6d.)

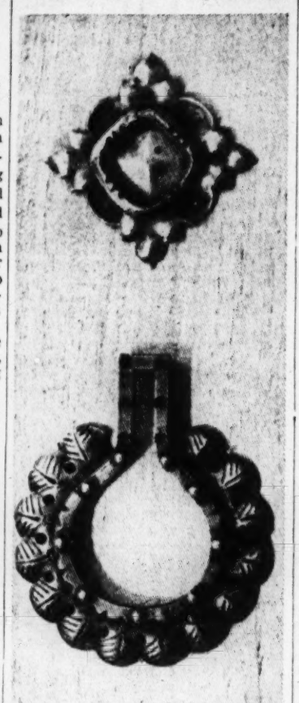
Makes One Think

This is a book for teachers and parents and anybody who wants to draw. It deals with the best methods of guiding the young, and everybody else, along the paths of art through flower drawing, figure drawing, animal drawing, modeling and composition. In other words, it deals with finding the opportunity for art and expression in the bowl of flowers, in the road-menders at work or the footballers, in the cat on the hearth or the dog running after the ball, and in the lights and shades and patterns that form what was, once, perhaps, considered a dull and miserable railway station.

It is an encouraging book, as I have said. And it is a book which makes one think.

The first passages which attracted me were those, so carefully and clearly worded, on how, and how not, to teach the young.

"Too often in the past," Miss Sawer says, "accuracy and neatness were the only aims, and the exercises set were more suited to the mature brain and hand. Accuracy and neatness can be better inculcated in other lessons; in drawing, finish develops with the exercises planned for children of an age when it will come naturally.



Courtesy of The Studio, Ltd., London, and Studio Publications, Inc., New York

Two Pieces for a Knocker in Iron, Made by Pupils of the Downham Central School, London

"It is a cause for shame and humiliation to remember how in the past many a child's drawing, exquisite in thought and color, has been condemned to the waste paper basket as something dreadful, because it had a spill of paint or smudge on the margin."

Miss Sawer is all for allowing the child freedom. So is almost every modern teacher. And when I think, after reading the book, of my own childhood I am very glad my mother thought so too.

I am told that my brother, who is older than I, when about five years old went up to another child, about two, who was splashing with paints in a cheap copy book on the sands of a seaside resort and watched seriously for a while. After a few moments he asked the baby, "Do you use oils or water colors?"

As One Artist To Another

I am not so sure that that story shows anything at all. Some may find it precocious. But actually it was asked naturally and seriously, as one artist to another. It may have been an echo from something heard in the studio at home. But that remark had really a lot to do with the way we were brought up artistically. We were never "taught" a single thing, rightly or wrongly. We had the run of the studio. If we wanted to use our mother's best oil paints for a daub on a good piece of canvas we were allowed to. Quite naturally any technical difficulty we encountered we would put before the acknowledged artist for solution.

This method of ours may seem oddly lax. But it was not a loathing to punish for wrongdoing which could allow us use of the best canvas for a baby's scrawl without rebuke. It was, I believe, a genuine belief that the daubs we made were, intrinsically, as important as my mother's own beautiful paintings. She understood that we had our own methods of expression. It might not be perfect art, but it was, to us, vastly important.

Some relatives of mine were once shocked because my brother, still a baby, impounded one of my mother's finest squares of canvas and returned after splashing it with a grotesque head in oil paints. Luckily he had chosen the right relative to paint.

"That's Aunty Lola," he announced, exhibiting his work. Aunty Lola was not flattered, but having a sense of humor, she merely laughingly said she thought it rather uncomplimentary.

"It is not complimentary or uncomplimentary," my mother replied. "That is how Peter sees you."

A Natural Caricaturist

You must always remember that a child is a natural caricaturist. Young artists exaggerate. They see things that others miss. When they see a curved line, they are not afraid to make it really curved. They love bright colors. It is this that must never be driven out of the child artist.

One of our favorite games as children, and even when growing up, was that known as Five Minute Sketches.

This game can be played by any number of people, the more the merrier. One person first selects a title for a drawing, anything will do, and then the whole company settles down for five minutes to illustrate the word given. It may be, for instance, "Dancing," or "Heat," or "Happiness" or "Sunshine." In five minutes the whole company must stop drawing and the results are passed round. Then someone else selects a word.

This is the finest practice for drawing quickly and with verve. Five minutes go unbelievably quickly when one has a pencil in one's hand. Children, as a matter of fact, are much better at these quick drawings than most grown-ups. There is not time to worry about correctness. What is needed is fun and freedom. The children in the circle choose the most difficult subjects, and then proceed to illustrate them with the greatest ease.

Another amusing outcome of the game is seeing how many folk are artists without suspecting it. A lady we knew, who was according to herself "useless at drawing" and refused to join in for some time, turned in the most original and imaginative drawings at the end of each five minutes and put us all to shame. They were badly drawn and the proportions were wrong, as she was not a trained artist. Practically everything was wrong. Yet the drawings were imaginative and observant and interesting.

Good Thing To Remember

It is a good thing to remember that a drawing which has every line in correct position and proportion is often impossible as art, while a drawing that is "all wrong" can show beauty and inspiration and vitality.

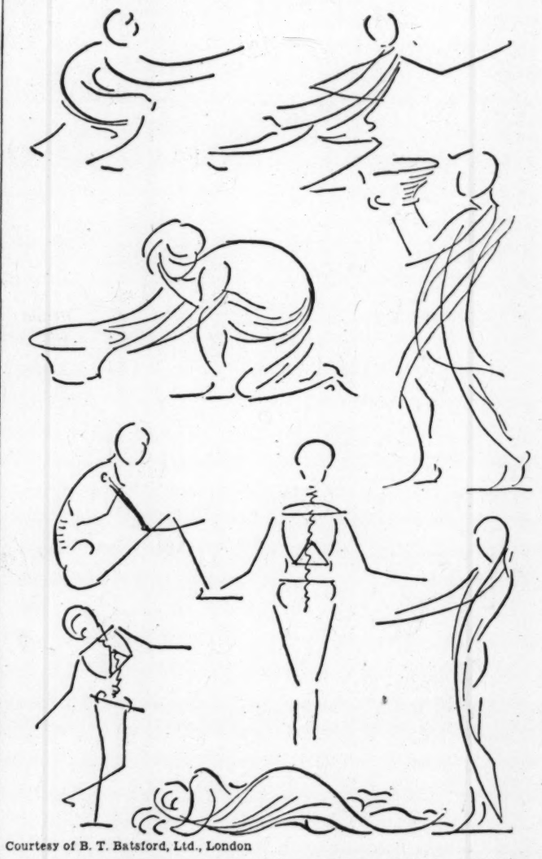
Another interesting occupation for a few spare minutes is making shapes. This is again self-explanatory. You take a pencil and paper and imagine a few shapes, such as squares, circles, oblongs, cubes, of all sizes. Draw the shape and then fit something into it, some picture or figure. Children are excellent at this once they have the idea of it. It is a good way of teaching movement. Children soon discover that faces can be divided into shapes. They can be taught to look for shapes, to view a hill and see how it could be fitted into an oblong, to see how faces can be oval, or made up of several triangles.

Many other thoughts and questions have been raised by reading "Art in Daily Life," and I shall deal with some of them, for all who would like to share the experiences of art, in the next article.

(The second article will appear next Saturday.)

Courtesy The Studio, Ltd., London, and The Studio Publications, Inc., New York

Modeling. A 12-Year-Old Boy in a German School. Reproduced From "Crafts for Children," by R. R. Tomlinson, Special Winter Number of The Studio for 1935



Courtesy of B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London

Action Lines, Reproduced From "Art in Daily Life," by D. D. Sawer

The Modern School

Third of four articles to help parents understand the "How" and "Why"

By Ruth A. Burnet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BUT why do first-graders seem so much more eager to work than my friends and I were years ago?" I asked Miss Casanova at the first opportunity, recounting my surprise that her pupils were too intent on what they were doing even to glance at visitors as they entered.

"Your children were absorbed, then, in their building and painting," I went on, "yet they seem to be looking forward now to what I suppose will be a lesson." For they had settled expectantly, but quietly, on the floor, after putting away tools and paints.

"They are enthusiastic about every kind of work they do here," Miss Casanova explained, "because each phase of it is related to real-life situations. It is all considered worth while by the child, because he has helped select it."

"But how can children be allowed to say what they are to study?" I exclaimed in surprise. "Every first grade in the State followed about the same course when I was a child."

Course Fits The Child

Miss Casanova smiled. "In those days the child was forced to fit the course. Today, as Miss Rich has said, the course fits the child. It is our aim," she added, "to make the transition from the nursery to responsible school citizenship easier than used to be possible with the more formal type of teaching."

"Our first days at school were pretty hard on us," I agreed reminiscently, "because every task that was set us seemed strange and unnatural. What are first days like now?"

"To begin with, we have created a child's world. As you see, we have a homelike room, with tables, chairs, pictures, books all at a height convenient for the children, who are entirely free to move about, examining and using anything they care to.

"When they have satisfied their curiosity and feel more at home, they usually gather around the teacher, sitting on the floor as they might do in the nursery with their mother. The teacher does not talk to them about things of which they are ignorant, but, as she would do with any stranger who comes to call, she manages the conversation so that her prospective pupils are at ease and talk of familiar things."

Background Gives the Lead

"The children's background gives the teacher the lead, then, for what is to follow?" I asked.

"Exactly," was the answer, "and it is a much easier way because their interest, already present and active, does not need artificial stimulation."

"I suppose in a rural district farm life would come to the fore," I ventured, "but what basic interest do Bellingham first graders usually reveal?"

"Boats," Miss Casanova answered promptly. "Practically all members of a beginning group here are eager to talk about boats. Quite naturally the discussion of boats suggests some of the interesting facts to tell about automobiles, trains, airplanes, and older methods of transportation—and presently what I call a unit of work is under way with the hearty approval and cooperation of all concerned.

"The children are soon building, drawing, or painting whatever they choose in connection with transportation activities. They pore over books and magazines to settle for themselves points of construction. The parents often help out by taking them to docks and air fields. Our deep sea aquarium just outside the window, by the way, is an interesting development from a trip to the shore taken by the entire grade.

Study Grows From Discussion

"Number work enters informally," Miss Casanova continued, "when they use the foot-rule in measuring lumber; when they learn to use the terms 'larger,' 'smaller,' 'heavier,' 'lighter'; when they realize the length of time it has taken them to do a piece of work.

"Science study is involved when they ask 'What makes an airplane fly?' 'What makes a boat go?' 'What are the weather signals for?' 'How is the radio used in traveling?'

"There seems no limit to the activities that radiate from such a central plan," I marveled, "although you haven't mentioned reading or language."

"A growing ability to express ideas in suitable language is a natural result," Miss Casanova answered, "because each child is proud of his achievements in wood, paint, clay, and crayon, and is eager to tell the others what he has accomplished. This information serves also as material for reading, which first grows out of the children's own sentences. It is amazing what good composition, involving unity, sequence, and emphasis these sentences soon show. We know, too, that our standard is maintained," she added, "because the results are fully as tangible and measurable as they ever were."

Children Work Eagerly

"The children's interest and willingness to work proves that they prefer this way of learning," I said to Miss Rich as we watched Miss Casanova and the 30 children absorbed in talking over some recently completed crayon drawings. "And it seems very sensible to me that all the subjects should grow out of a central idea which is also part of the child's life outside of school. But what about the parents? How can you report to them the attainments of their children in as definite a way as the schools used to do?"

"Please let me show you some of our reports," she answered, "because they emphasize still further our effort to bring to each child an all-round development."

(The final article will be published next Saturday.)

By Herbert C. Ruckmick

These First-Graders See Their Enthusiasm for Boats Take Tangible Form. They Use Simple Measurements and Number Work Because They Need That Knowledge to Carry Out Their Plans

Brothers as Comrades

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends of the Parent Column:

When it was announced one day recently that we couldn't have a Parent Column without contributors, I wondered if our own experience might prove helpful, and also keep the Column alive and active.

We have two boys 6½ years apart, and the problems seemed to center on bringing their interests on a common ground, in which each could help and enjoy the other. Their temperaments are diametrically opposite, and for that very reason they could do so much for one another. However, the tendency was, after the first few years when the younger was just the "baby" to be romped with, to avoid his company, as it seemed to interfere with the games the older boys played. As there are two groups of children in the neighborhood, the older brother found ample companionship with the older children, and the younger was left to play with those his age. This opened an avenue for constant friction when they were alone, as the older child would not condescend to the baby games, and the younger resented being excluded.

We found the following solution very workable. On the days when outdoor play was impossible, they were asked not to invite their friends in, so that the children would be thrown on their own resources for amusement. They were shown that they could rely on and enjoy play when they were together by using every such day to advantage. Games and old toys were brought out that both could play, candy pulls, cookie baking, in which the boys were allowed to do the rolling and cutting; everything possible was used to make these happy and memorable occasions, and to show them how much they had in common. Strict adherence to excluding the neighbors had to be maintained, however much this was misconstrued, until the children had learned to enjoy being together alone, and this developed a comradeship that is helping them both unfold as God intended. Slowly the younger was invited to join the older group without being made to feel "in the way." That this friendship is genuine was proved when the younger brother was actually allowed to "move in" to the older one's room.

If any young parents are tempted to run to a child when it is hurt, I might add that I learned the wisdom of sitting quietly, or continuing whatever I was engaged in at the time until the little one came to me. The emergency usually dwindles in magnitude by the time he reaches you. He has time to apply what he has been taught in helping himself and sometimes decides before he reaches you, that maybe it wasn't as bad as he thought, and returns to play.

Thank you all for sharing so generously the rich returns from the grandest business on earth.

(Mrs.) E. K. M.

(Mrs. M., will you please send us your full name and address. These were omitted from your letter and we need them for our files.—Editor.)

'Jimmy Can'

His Little Success Gave Him New Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SMALL boy found that at last he could dress himself all alone, and every morning for a few days afterward he dressed himself to a happy chant of "Jimmy can, Jimmy can." His little success gave him new confidence in himself; the delight of achievement brought the courage and initiative to try other tasks alone.

"How did you train your children to be so self-reliant? asked a neighbor of a busy mother. "It surprises me to see them efficient and dependable at their age."

"From the time they could understand what I said to them, I urged them over and over to do things themselves," was the earnest reply. "I told them how much happier a person is who learns to do many things for himself. The more ways we can help ourselves the more freedom we have, for we are more independent of circumstances or other people. I showed them how much more time they had when they did not have to wait for other people to do things for them. They readily realized how much more time I had to make cookies or sing to them if I did not have to spend time helping them fix their clothes, find their things or supervise their work. Of course, we have many happy times doing things together, for our household is run co-operatively, but after all, there isn't time to co-operate with others unless people have learned first to take care of themselves."

Mistaken Kindness

Another mother regretted that by mistaken kindness she had been deprived of the satisfaction of learning many useful things when she was a child.

"A dear aunt did everything she could for me," she explained. "She meant to help me, but she made me helpless. Later when I was left alone I was abashed and discouraged because I had so little knowledge of how to do things for myself. I had been brought up to be dependent on someone else, and it was a long, hard struggle before I was able to stand on my own feet. I determined that my children should be helped whenever necessary, but it must be the kind of help that strengthened rather than weakened. The wrong kind of help retards growth, but wise helping starts development in the right direction."

Another Step

"I praised every attempt of my children to be self-reliant and independent," she continued. "When they failed, I did not do things for them, but said, 'Next time you will do better,' and when they succeeded I showed my pride and pleasure in their efforts."

A little girl rushed into her mother one day waving a school paper and crying excitedly, "Mother, I did it! I did it! It's another step, mother."

"What did she mean about the step?" asked a visitor when the child had gone, happy in her mother's response.

"Dorothy has had a hard time learning to draw," was the reply. "When she grew discouraged I reminded her that when she was first learning to walk she found it hard to climb stairs. The day she could climb to the top of a stairway all by herself she was very much pleased. I told her that now every time she did something hard in school she went up another step on her way to the top. We call every little success in overcoming or achieving another step on her climb to being grown up." LYDIA LYON ROBERTS

A Good Morning

The hills all shine with dew drops,
The trees are covered too.
The sun comes through the clouded sky,
And shines upon the dew.

Joseph Mattazzoni, Age 12 Years,
Luther Burbank School

Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

I wish to submit the following letter to the "Camp Letter Box":

The year my daughter was eight she had one season at camp. Being an only child, she found it difficult to adjust herself to group play, always wanting to dominate. When trouble would arise I would try to point out to her where she was at fault, but I did not seem to gain much headway, as there was usually a stormy scene.

Because it was necessary that I be away every day at business, my sister, who was dance counselor at a beautiful camp in Maine, suggested that she take daughter with her, and while it necessitated much sacrifice financially on my part, I felt it would be the best thing to do for her.

How proud I was when the reports of progress started coming in. She learned to swim, then passed the 100-yard test, and then the 200-yard. But the greatest joy to me was that at the end of the season she was voted the best camper in her group, by the group themselves. That by itself was worth all the sacrifice I had made. But there were many other things. She brought home lovely work she had done in arts and crafts, her manners and whole attitude toward life had improved to a degree that would have taken me several years to accomplish without the group influence.

This experience has always stood out in her memory as the happiest one she has had. That was five years ago and we both hope she will be able to spend at least a few more summers there. It was beautiful in thought, purpose and situation.

(Mrs.) N. K. M.

State of Washington

Dear Friends:

It is a great pleasure to relate our son's experience in a summer camp.

He was 13, strong, energetic and restless, the eldest of our four children. We were advised that camp life would bring out the qualities of patience, co-operation, and useful activity. As he was a Boy Scout, we chose the Scout camp, a well-established institution with a splendid record. We sent our boy for a month.

As it was his first experience without either parent we were careful to write letters to him several times a week. He in turn wrote long letters regarding the activities of the camp and what honor badges he was winning.

At the end of two weeks it was a great temptation to go out to see him. However, we knew he would naturally be anxious to come home with us so we did not go. Each day during the month I set aside a quiet hour to read and meditate on the qualities which God's child expressed.

When our boy came back to us, radiant with joy and eager to express right activity, we felt more than repaid for the expense of the experiment. All through the winter he has been happy and harmonious in his high school and in the home. The separation from the family and the training at camp were beneficial beyond our fondest hopes.

(Mrs.) E. K. R.

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Tilted Roofs

RETURNING from America to North China, one stops for a night or two in Japan while awaiting the small steamer for Tientsin. And one remembers, in looking back, the thrill of waking in the morning and gazing out of the window again on tilted roofs. The mind recaptures the surge of excitement which accompanied the thought: "I am back in the Far East!"

A foreign resident of China soon loses the tourist concept of exoticism and mystery with which he arrives. He knows that life in the Orient has the same everyday plainness, the same ebb and flow of circumstances, as elsewhere in the world. But unless he is one of those people who stubbornly close their eyes to the culture and the civilization of Cathay, enfolding themselves in an American or British or Continental cocoon, he is still able to find a faint magic in such alien vestiges of beauty as the tilted roofs.

* * *

IF ONE HAS left his heart in the Far East, there are times when, staring at the square, hard roof-lines of an Occidental city, he longs to lean out and give them all a shove, a lift, a lilt. He wishes they were as pliable as a hat-brim, so that he could knock them out of their smug pattern of regularity. They seem lacking in subtlety alike of architecture and of spirit. They are the good, solid roofs of home, and as such he respects them. But—

Like a frail sprite, the imagination wanders back to the ancient East, where the eaves softly, delicately, whimsically move upward in a gesture toward the sky.

The mind classifies the roofs of North China as it has seen them, enjoying them all for their common quality of—poise. There are the level miles of low gray housetops in the native parts of great cities like Peking and Tientsin—as even, in the undulations of their countless courtyards, as the waves upon a clouded ocean. Here the roofs gently rise and fall, rise and fall, rise and fall across the city, classic in their smooth likeness, without a discordant note.

Their identical slate-colored tiles gradually slant downward in a halved rectangle from the apex, with the effect of gray wings half-folded. The tilt is as slight as a caught breath—but it is there.

* * *

OF COURSE, THE houses of the relatively affluent are more elaborate, with their crests often spanned by a roof-tree that tilts sharply and gaily upward at the ends, like twin balanced horns. Sometimes the two extreme points are emphasized by the gallant heads of a pair of dragons. And—especially on the temples and palaces—a line of little glazed porcelain animals is frequently seen to mark the curve of each of the four ridged roof-corners, leading the way in vivid, perched silhouette to the upslung eaves.

The tilt of the eave is far more vigorous on the great roofs of the temples and palaces than on humbler buildings. It curves boldly, like a dragon horn or a young moon or a junk's prow, toward the heavens. And among the quiet pines of the old temple courtyards, one can sometimes hear the soothing tinkle of the few rusted windbells which vandals have not yet stolen. Hearing it, one imagines the swinging, wind-blown melody which must have echoed across the land in the days when the emperors sat upon their yellow-brocaded Dragon Thrones.

But, even though the neglected grass too often gives an unshaven look to the tilted roofs' smiling faces, their coloring still flaunts the beauty of these great buildings, in which the faithful bowed down for centuries to their kings and their gods. In Peking's Forbidden City, the vast rectangles of the roofs shine with the brilliance of thousands of sun-gold tiles. Here and there pavilions are iridescent with glimmering roofs of turquoise or amethyst or jade reflected in tiled luster. Now and then a temple roof curves under its sea-green glaze. While far away in the southern part of the city, the bell-shaped dome of the Temple of Heaven rises solitary and splendid in lapis blue.

* * *

EVEN THE HIGH gates of the city—some bright red above the dull mediaeval walls, others gray under green roofs and checked with the dark squares of many look-out windows—give to the newcomer an intimation of that faint magic which he may expect to find, when he has passed under their curved eaves into the ancient city.

It is a quality invisible to the sternly Occidental eye, inaudible to the determinedly European ear, and valueless to the solidly Western heart. Often it is disguised under the dirt of a poverty-stricken people, or the shabbiness of an incredibly ancient land, or the viewpoint of an alien race. But, like the subtle tilt of the roof-lines, it exists for those who recognize it.

* * *

IN CHINESE MUSIC it is surely present. If one hears a four-stringed fiddle echoing down a narrow, gray-walled street, or a bamboo flute tootling delicately across the twilit fields, the sound has a tilted cadence which seems to elude the European ear. It is a sprightly melody, high and wavering. It teeters to and fro, here and there, on a few eerie planes; and one feels that, no matter how quickly one may put out his hand, he can never catch its will-o'-the-wisp tune from the ancient air.

In the orchestral fulness of a wedding procession or a theatrical accompaniment, the same illusion persists, although the exotic harmonies of a score of different instruments are massed together in a brilliant alien chromo of sound: the metal chimes, gongs or bells; the castanets or other wooden instruments; the flutes or pipes of bamboo; the taut skin drums; or the various antique instruments made from clay, stone or gourds.

* * *

LIKE THE DECISIVE eaves of foreign houses, the definite octave of Western music seems squarely direct compared to the faraway wandering of China's five-tone scale. But the high, nasal movements of a Chinese singer's voice, or the accompanying postures of an actor's dance, which to the newcomer appear so disagreeably effected, are later found to assume a minor-keyed beauty of their own—provided, of course, that the grace of voice and body are rendered pleasing through the combination of nature and good training.

A similar aesthetic relation exists between Western colors and typically Eastern hues. In the former, straightforward blues and reds and yellows are known to all of us as primary, with other shades depending from them. Even the compromising pinks and oranges and lavenders of the Occident appear plain and conventional in comparison to the sophisticated blending of Oriental hues. For in China, especially in the fine silks and porcelains, the tones are indescribable: the magenta, chartreuse, turquoise, mauve, plum, jade, aubergine, sapphire, salmon, and the ineffable variations which are neither one nor another. From them emanates a sheen, an inner glow, a radiance which has an almost liquid shine to the orthodox Western eyes. They suggest an underlying shade which exists mystically "somewhere back of the sun"—just as the roof-tips always lead the gaze to the unattainable heavens.

* * *

CHINESE PAINTING ILLUSTRATES the same elusive enchantment. There are the landscapes in which a whole mountain crag is indicated in a single, angular, looping stroke, or a vast ocean is expressed by a few rhythms brushed onto the silk, with a gray gull flying above it, perhaps, as emphasis of its lone immensity. And there are the opposite suggestions of the infinitesimal—such as a single maple leaf of bright autumn scarlet, curled by the frost. It is painted without background; and yet one experiences its downward-lilting drift in an unseen wind, as much as if one could feel its breath against the face. Or another painted scroll may reveal a cluster of green leaves with a lacy brown pattern woven into the spots which some vanished insect has delicately gnawed—all reproduced with an incredible exactness which is subjective as well as objective. There is the same vagrant style, the same exquisite poise, as one feels in the soft upward lilt of the architecture.

It typifies the aesthetic spirit in China which is visible to those with seeing eyes—a winged quality like that of flying, to be found everywhere in the faint magic of the tilted roofs.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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SCENE IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL: *A Woodcut (Color Print) by Herbert Gurschner*

IT IS the sense of remoteness, skillfully produced, that makes so strong an appeal in Mr. Herbert Gurschner's woodcut of the Tyrol. It expresses an all-pervading quiet, unbroken by the introduction of the two figures—indeed, one is convinced that the majesty of their surroundings has awed even the peasants into silence.

The vivid coloring of the immense slopes; the strong shadow forms cast suddenly upon the grass; the relentless sun catching at the painted shutters of the pearly-white homes and emphasizing the blue depths of the shadow-buildings; even the rich, glowing complexions of the man and woman tell of the clear, pure air of high spaces.

In contrast with the silver-glint of the mountain range, the dark foreground helps to throw the jagged peaks into a softened distance; and an interesting variety of zigzag movements, mounting steeply from the lower part of the print, add to the suggestion of immense heights.

Even Titania Was Speechless

RICHMOND Park, in the stillness of a fine sunset, was worth bringing a foreigner to see. The ruddy light from the west was striking here and there among the glades under the oaks; across the bars of radiance and shadow the handsome little bucks and long-necked does were lightly passing and repassing; while there were rabbits in thousands trotting in and about the brackens; with an occasional covey of young partridges alternately regarding us with upstretched necks and then running off a few yards further. But after we had bowled along the smooth and level road, up and through the avenues of stately oaks, past the small lakes (one of them, beyond the shadow of a dark wood, gleamed like a line of gold), and on to the summit of Richmond Hill, Queen Titania had not a word to say further in pointing out the beauties of the place. She had been officiating as conductor; and with something of the air of a proprietress. Now, as we stopped the phaeton on the crest of the hill, she was silent.

Far away behind us lay the cold green of the eastern sky; and under it the smoke of London lay red and brown; while in the extreme distance we could see dim traces of houses, and down in the south a faint rosy mist. Some glittering yellow rays showed us where the Crystal Palace, high over the purple shadows of Sydenham, caught the sunlight; and up by Notting Hill, too, there were one or two less distinct glimmerings of glass. But when we turned to the west, no such range of vision was permitted to us. All over the bed of the river there lay across the western sky a confusion of pale gold: not a distinct sunset, with sharp lines of orange and blood-red fire, but a bewildering haze that blinded the eyes and was rather ominous for the morrow. Along the horizon,

"where, enthroned in adamantine state,
Proud of her bards, imperial Windsor sits,"

there was no trace of the grey towers to be made out rising from the dusky blue into that radiant glow. Nearer at hand, the spacious and wooded landscape seemed almost dark under the glare of the sky; and the broad windings of the Thames lay white and clear between the soft green of the Twickenham shores and the leafy masses of "umbrageous Ham."—From "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," by WILLIAM BLACK.

The Silkworm Comes to Europe

WESTERN EUROPE lay under the shadow of the Dark Ages. Great tracts of Germany were vast, dim forests, and the only glory of the scattered tribes was war. Russia, so far as it was known, was given over to tent-dwellers to whom art and industry meant only the arts and toils of war. In Britain Roman occupation never did for the country what it did for Gaul, where the tribes who occupied it after the fall of the Western Empire managed to retain a certain amount of advantage from the civilization they found there. The thin veneer fell from Britain, and for many years she was like the remote island of pre-Roman times—given over to paganism and swept by invading hordes. Scandinavia was nursing pirate heroes yet to appear in their tall ships. At this time she did not even exist in the world of nations. . . .

It must not be imagined that art and commerce were absolutely at a standstill during this period. The Byzantine court was one of dazzling magnificence, and seafarers brought gold and spices, amber and ivory and pearls, to add to its glories. Charlemagne, the Emperor of the Franks, also loved splendour, and encouraged learning and became the patron of learned men.

This royal love of gorgeous outward trappings had an important influence upon commercial geography in the reign of Justinian. The first and most famous commodity which the ancient world obtained from the Chinese Empire was silk, called by the Chinese *sze*. When one knows this it is clear why the Greeks should have dubbed the silk-making nation the Seres—the Sze-res. And from that Greek word come all these European equivalents, the English *silk*, the French *soie*, the German *seide*, the Spanish *seda*, the Italian *seta*. According to tradition, the art of weaving into a beautiful fabric the delicate floss spun by the silkworms was introduced into China by Se-ling-she. . . .

Justinian, the humbly born but very able Byzantine Emperor, was anxious to obtain from the land of the 'Seres' the actual insects from which silk was derived. Persia was in a sense a bridge between the Near and the Far East, and he bribed two Persian monks to smuggle some silkworms from China. They managed to do so in their hollow staves of bamboo.

Thus China lost an age-long monopoly and Europe acquired a new industry; and thus Persia's importance as a clearing-house for trade with the Chinese Empire was diminished. It is amusing to realize that Justinian thought it was the seed of a plant, not the cocoons of an insect, which his messengers were to bring him. The Roman poet Virgil believed that silk grew on trees.—M. WHITING SPILHAUS, F. R. G. S., in "The Background of Geography." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

In March

BANKS of graying cloud
Mass in the sky, and crowd
Across a patch of blue.
Diminished light spreads through
The cold and wind-swayed air.
At my feet is the earth, swept bare;
Above me is the cry
Of tossed pine branches. I
Lean hard against a wind
Now full and strong, now thinned
To sharpness. Gusty, gray
And arrogant, this day
Has no fair pictures done
In pastels, no warming sun,
No scented blossoming—
But the sinewy beauty of spring
Pushes along a bough,
Sings on the wind, and now,
Coming to where I stand,
Touches my face, my hand!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Christian Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT human history and among all people, courage has been esteemed and has been regarded as a quality necessary for leadership. Many songs of praise have been written and sung in honor of those who have fearlessly faced danger and have exhibited unselfish and undaunted devotion to duty in spite of threats and trials. Among books, the one which presents the most inspiring examples of courage is the Bible; and among Bible characters he who is pre-eminent in courage as in compassion, in heroism as in humility, is Christ Jesus.

The master Christian met and mastered every phase and argument of evil. The shafts of hatred, malice, jealousy, and revenge stirred neither fear nor resentment in his thought, for he knew that God, the Father, the divine Principle of man and the universe, is Love. Because he understood, obeyed, and applied God's law of life and justice, of harmony and health, of dominion and providence, Christ Jesus healed all manner of disease, fed the hungry, broke the fetters of sin, gave sight to the blind, stilled the storm, and raised the dead. And he permitted the opponents of Truth to crucify his body after they had taunted and tormented him. He unflinchingly faced "the last enemy" in order that the inviolability of life in and of God might be demonstrated. What matchless Christian courage!

Through the discovery of the Science of Christianity by Mary Baker Eddy and her exposition of it in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," it is possible to follow the example of Christ Jesus even as he expected his disciples to do. Christian Science states in a logical and appealing manner the truth about God and His perfect creation, including man, and from this premise it elucidates the rules for spiritually right thinking and living, obedience to which enables men to conform to the Mind which was reflected by Christ Jesus. This spiritual understanding is the basis of Christian courage, for thereby the omnipotence and ever-presence of God, good, may be realized and demonstrated in the nullifying of evil beliefs.

It is undeniable that the root of fear is the educated belief that evil is real, attractive, and influential, and that men are its subjects and victims. Christ Jesus disproved such beliefs, for he saw them as baseless aspersions on God, divine Truth, Life, and Love. Christian Science likewise acknowledges God as omnipotent divine Principle, omniscient Mind, omnipresent Spirit, all-giving Love. Consistent with this acknowledgment is the denial by Christian Science of the reality of evil and its pretentious presentments, sin and sickness, injustice and ack, discord and death.

Now this spiritual teaching is no mere pleasing, platitudinous theory, for it is demonstrable in the overcoming of evil and the fear of evil, in the healing of sickness—sick bodies and sick business—in the mastering of debasing, enslaving, and sinful habits. Convincing testimonies of such healings may be heard at the regular Wednesday evening meetings held in Christian Science churches throughout the world, while every issue of *The Christian Science Journal*, *Sentinel*, and *Herald* contains carefully verified testimonies which attest God's power and loving care.

The salvation from fear and evil offered by Christian Science is not vicarious; it calls for the individual acceptance and understanding of Truth, and for individual obedience to the demands of Truth. In Science and Health (pp. 28, 29) Mrs. Eddy writes: "There is too much animal courage in society and not sufficient moral courage. Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course. If they keep the faith, they will have the crown of rejoicing." In this Christian endeavor we have the assurance that God is working in us, and that we are supported and empowered by divine law.

The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews offers encouragement when, in reminding us of God's presence and protection, he writes (Hebrews 13:5, 6): "For he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. So that we may boldly say, The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me." Through the study and application of the teachings of Christian Science the assurance is gained that God, good, is ever at hand; that divine Mind is the all-knowing and all-controlling intelligence of spiritual man and the real universe. This understanding of spiritual reality is our helper and healer; it gives us comfort and confidence; it is an unerring and unfailing guide and governor in all our human affairs. Thus is Christian courage available to all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Portrait of a Lady

You remind me of a quiet living-room on a
winter evening,
With little yellow flames licking gently
Out of red embers on the hearth.
With a deep comfortable chair
Drawn to the warmth and light,
With shelves of well-worn volumes
Whose pages are old friends —
Bright companions for solitary hours.
The yellowed keys of the old grand piano
Have long been caressed
By slender fingers
Lingering in soft melodies.
From the window I see a Japanese print
And a delicate etching or two
On the fading walls.
Everywhere a skillful hand
Has blended wines, deep rose, and autumn
browns,
With here and there a splash of orange or
green—
Not garish—
Rich like November chrysanthemums,
Mellow with the years
(For you are no longer young).
My dreams of adventure have fled;
You fill me with longing for peace.
Open the door
That I may enter
And find rest.

R. H.

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Kristent Mod

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

GENNEM hele Menneskehedens Historie og hos alle Folkeslag er Mod en Egenskab, der altid er blevet højt skattet og tillige betragtet som en nødvendig Betingelse for at kunne paatage sig en Leders Arbejde og Ansvar. Mange er de Lovsange, som er skrevet og sunget til Ære og Pris for dem, der uden Frygt har set Faren imøde, og som uselvisk og uforfærdet i Troskab mod Pligten har trodset Trusler og haarde Prøvelser. Den Bog, der fremfor alle andre Bøger bringer os de mest inspirerende Eksempler paa Mod, er Bibelen; og han, der langt overgik alle de andre bibelske Skikkelser i Mod saavel som i Barmhjertighed, i Uforfærdethed saavel som i Ydmyghed, er Kristus Jesus.

Kristendommens Mester imødegik og mestrede enhver Fase af det onde, ethvert Argument, som det kunde føre frem. Hadets, Ondskabens, Skinsygens og Hævnens Pile vakte hverken Frygt eller Vrede i hans Tanke, thi han vidste, at Gud, Faderen, det guddommelige Princip for Mennesket og Universet, er Kærlighed. Fordi Kristus Jesus forstod Guds Lov for Liv og Retfærd, for Harmoni og Sundhed, for Herredømme og Forsorg, og fordi han var lydig mod denne Lov og benyttede den, helbredte han Sygdom af enhver Art, mættede de hungrende, brød Syndens Lænker, aabnede de blindes Øjne, betvang Stormen og opvakte de døde. Og han gav Sandhedens Modstandere Lov til at korsfæste sit Legeme, efter at de først havde spottet og pint ham. Med oprejst Pande gik han "den sidste Fjende" imøde, for at Ukrænkeligheden af Livet i og af Gud kunde blive demonstreret. Et kristent Mod uden Lige!

Ved Mary Baker Eddys Opdagelse af Kristendommens Videnskab og ved hendes Fremstilling af denne i Lærebogen *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* er det muligt at følge Kristi Jesu Eksempel, netop saaledes som han ventede det af sine Disciple. Kristen Videnskab forklarer paa en logisk og overbevisende Maade Sandheden om Gud og Hans fuldkomne Skabelse, Mennesket indbefattet, og ud fra denne Sandhed belyser den Reglerne for aandelig korrekt Tænkning og Livsførelse og paaviser, at ved Lydighed mod disse Regler vil det blive muligt for Mennesker at leve i Overensstemmelse med det Sind, som Kristus Jesus genspejlede. Denne aandelige Forstaaelse er Grundlaget for kristent Mod, for herigennem vil Guds, det godes, Almagt og Stedse-Nærværelse kunne erkendes og blive demonstreret i Tilintetgørelsen af onde Forestillinger.

Det er uomtvisteligt, at Roden til Frygt findes i den Forestilling, vi er opdraget med, at det onde er virkeligt, tillokkende og kan indvirke paa Mennesker, og at vi hjælpeløst ligger under for det. Kristus Jesus gendrev disse Forestillinger, for han saa dem som grundløse Bagvaskelser mod Gud, guddommelig Sandhed, Liv og Kærlighed. Kristen Videnskab bekender ligeledes Gud som almægtigt guddommeligt Princip, alvidende Sind, allestedsnærværende Aand, alt-tildelende Kærlighed. Som logisk Følge af denne Bekendelse finder vi i Kristen Videnskab Benægtelsen af det ondes Virkelighed og dets fordringsfulde Fremføren af Synd og Sygdom, Uretfærdighed og Mangel, Disharmoni og Død.

Denne aandelige Lære er imidlertid ikke en ren og skær behagelig og flad Teori, for den kan bevises ved Overvindelsen af baade det onde selv og Frygten for det onde, ved Helbredelse af Sygdom—syge Legemer og "syg Forretning"—ved Herredømme over nedværdigende, trælbindende og syndige Vaner. Ved de faste ugentlige Onsdag Aften Møder, der afholdes i Kristen Videnskabs Kirkerne Verden over, vil man kunne høre overbevisende Vidnesbyrd om saadanne Helbredelser, medens hvert Nummer af *The Christian Science Journal*, *Sentinel* og *Herald* indeholder fuldt bekræftede Vidnesbyrd, som beretter om Guds Magt og kærlige Omsorg.

Forløsningen fra Frygt og det onde, som Kristen Videnskab lover, er ikke noget, der kan ske paa en andens Vegne; den kræver individuel Erkendelse og Forstaaelse af Sandheden og individuel Lydighed mod Sandhedens Bud. I *Science and Health* (S. 28 og 29) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Der findes i Verden alt for meget dyrisk Mod og alt for lidt moralsk Mod. De Kristne maa gribe til Vaaben mod Vildfarelsen hjemme og ude. De maa bekæmpe Synden i dem selv og i andre og ikke ophøre med denne Kamp, førend de har naaet Maalet. Hvis de bevarer Troen, vil de modtage Glædens Krone". I denne kristne Stræben har vi den sikre Forvisning, at Gud arbejder i os, og at den guddommelige Lov bærer os oppe og giver os Kraft.

Forfatteren af Brevet til Hebræerne skænker os Mod, hvor han med følgende Ord minder os om Guds Nærværelse og Beskyttelse (Brevet til Hebræerne 13:5,): "Thi han har selv sagt: 'Jeg vil ingenlunde slippe dig og ingenlunde forlade dig', saa at vi kunne sige med frit Mod: 'Herren er min Hjælper, jeg vil ikke frygte; hvad kan et Menneske gøre mig?'" Gennem Studiet af Kristen Videnskab og ved at gøre Brug af denne Lære naar vi til den sikre Forvisning, at Gud, det gode, er os stedse nær; at guddommeligt Sind er den alvidende og altstyrende Intelligens hos det aandelige Menneske og i det virkelige Univers. Denne Forstaaelse af aandelig Virkelighed er vor Hjælper og Helbreder; den giver os Styrke og Fortrostning; den er en sikker og usvigelig Leder og Fører i al vor menneskelige Færden. Saaledes kan hele Menneskeheden fyldes af kristent Mod.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Blue Jay

BEWILDERING beauty everywhere,
Bare birches etched on boundless air.
White silence on the ground.

Within the wood a raucous jay
Cracks the crystal dome of day
With shafts of blue-edged sound.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page

This rural home in the vicinity of Los Angeles is built in a style called "Early California Ranch House." In the living room the walls are knotted pine and the ceiling white, the carpet brown, and the upholstery beige fabric. Portions of two bedrooms are shown below. Their furniture as well as that in the living room was designed by Barker Brothers

A California Country Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

TWO blending but distinct furniture styles have been designed here for southern California homes, both seeming adaptable for comfortable country or weekend retreats. One of the first rural homes to combine them is that of R. E Craig, whose ranch house is atop the Palos Verdes headlands, overlooking the bays of Monica Bay and San Pedro.

The styles differ from the general run of furniture designs in that they are intended for combining two or more pieces. Surprising effects that come from shifting sections to form novel combinations, are expected to appeal to the home owner who likes to change room arrangements from time to time.

Such adaptability allows one room to have a dressing table flush against a chest of drawers, while in another room two chests are set end-to-end. In both cases, horizontal lines of drawer levels meet to make a pleasing ensemble. Such simplicity in adaption saves floor space and gains in economy. Toe room is provided by bases under each piece, but recession of the supports does not detract from the massiveness and bold lines of both styles. They are designated "Vanity Fair" and "Palm Springs Monterey," by Barker Bros., with whom they originated. Their interesting effect relies on a theme in which a two-color contrast is heightened by an accent of a third color, as on drawer pulls.

More noticeable than any other departure from convention, is that some of the bedroom furniture is interchangeable with other rooms' ensembles. The low chest makes an attractive buffet and chairs are at home in either the dining room or living room. End-tables can be moved upstairs or down for utility, and still seem in a harmonious setting.

Painted white, the "Early California" ranch house in which the new styles are found is of L-shaped plan. Vertical ship-lap siding makes the exterior walls. The roof is covered with extra thick shingles in natural color and oiled. The shutters are a vibrant lupine blue, as is the ceiling over the porch, the latter floored with deep red tile.

Red and white, as in the tufted candlewick spreads and the curtains, give a sparkling color to one of the bedrooms, carpeted in cocoa and set off by off-white walls. The furniture in sandwood and white is accented by the soft gold of the drawer pulls. The moire-covered chair, the Venetian blinds, and the lampshades are eggshell in color.

Another bedroom color scheme is in tavern brown and white with cherry-red drawer pulls. The carpet, the chintz chair, and the Venetian blinds are all in cocoa brown, against the off-white of the walls. The bedspreads repeat the cocoa and white combination in candlewick tufting. Eggshell shades top the pair of glass lamps. The contrasting color accent is the vibrant citron yellow of the desert cloth draperies.

Its living-room's color scheme is found in the natural knotty pine walls, painted white ceiling, brown carpet, and citron desert cloth curtains. The white Venetian blinds are banded with cocoa, making a center stripe at each window, flanked by two other cocoa stripes edging the citron curtains. The sofa is beige, while the two chairs are cocoa, diagonally striped with beige. The sturdy small table is white, while the desk in the corner is white with brown drawer pulls. The lamps are all either white or white with touches of brown.

Replicas of early California appointments abound in the incidental furnishings of the house, which also include many items modern in both style and utility.

Concerning Color Schemes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

STYLES in color schemes may be as definite as are styles in furniture and in changing ways of arranging it. For a time the influence of Italian and Spanish architecture gave us decorative schemes to relieve austere stucco walls. Colonial or "early American" styles have contributed more conservative color effects—usually emphasized in quaint wallpapers. In the meantime, modern art, very much adapted since its Parisian debut in 1925, has called forth much originality in color combinations.

Still more recently, a revival of French period furnishings and backgrounds has brought white into new combinations, with much use of it in American Colonial rooms, often with the rich contrast of mahogany. Now white has entered a dainty era in associations that may have the luxurious note of the French Empire period or the new harmony that chromium and "stream lines" in furniture have brought.

A few examples that make distinctive rooms will best illustrate the new trends. There is the room in which the Colonial and a suggestion of the French Empire are cleverly combined. The walls are papered in a yellow pattern so subtle as to give the effect of mellow sunshine. The woodwork is ivory. A Louis XV sofa is upholstered in blue satin damask with faint yellow stripes, and on it is a pair of gold satin cushions. On each side of this sofa is a square cherry table, with several shelves and a gallery. Each table has a white porcelain lamp with parchment shade. Mulberry velvet draperies and carpeting set off a blue upholstered easy chair and another brocaded in old gold. A gilt framed oil painting above the high mantel is set off with glass dolphin candlesticks that hold tall blue candles. Bookcases in ivory and a piano in mahogany are lighted by a floor lamp shaded in yellow. Two Empire tables provide for refreshments or books. Wall pockets of milk glass with trailing green give a charming touch of informality to a cheerful livable room.

A French provincial note is felt in another apartment that has a clear light yellow woodwork, white papered walls and a mulberry carpet verging on the purple. The long French windows are chintz draped in a design that responds to the yellow, mulberry and white, with just enough green to bring them out further. The furniture has the simple dignity and contrast of mahogany chosen from both French and colonial models.

Another room is ivory and brown. The walls are beige with an oval brown rug on the floor. Special accents are burnt orange in the velvet drapes, the base of the lamps shaded in white, cushions on the very modern style sofa, and the gilt of the picture frames.

Green, silver and pink are the relief used in a white bedroom. Pink organdie with silver stars drapes a dressing table and bed. Plain white papered walls are paneled in dainty silver lines, while soft green carpets the floor and is seen on an upholstered slipper chair. A white case of drawers has silver "antiquing" and a simple mirror framed in chromium above it. Small pink porcelain lamps atop the chest have white shades with silver fringe.

How shall we choose the modern color scheme? The same rules that formerly made us select a red room or a green one, still hold. For exposure dictates whether the effect shall be cool or warm. A north room with white woodwork will need many bright touches to make it cheerful.

Again the possession of certain choice furnishings will suggest an individual color scheme to be built around the object. A picture or a rug may furnish the bit of color for a modern "white" room. But it is to be remembered that white may vary from bone white to ivory; that white tables may have walnut tops; that white wall paper may be accompanied by pastel colored woodwork!

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Two Opinions About $2000 to $4000 Houses

First of Twelve Saturday Articles

Pursuing a Phantom

By H. Vandervoort Walsh
Architect, New York City

New York

BECAUSE so many families have incomes of less than $3000 a year, the statement has often been made that we need in this country good houses that can be erected for $2500 or $3000. Yet to build any kind of a house that will measure up to the standards of comfort demanded by the average American family for so low a price is considered by many architects to be an impossibility. Certainly it is one of the most difficult problems in the entire building industry. Even if the cost can be gotten down to such a figure, the profit to the builder and the architect is so small, that it is hardly worth their time, unless a hundred or more such houses are built in one community from a more or less standardized plan.

An analysis of the costs of equipment and building will show how difficult is the solution of this problem for the owner who wants to build one single house on his property. In the first place, the average owner who has been able to save money for a house has also developed certain minimum demands for comfort in his home-to-be. He does not want secondhand plumbing fixtures, nor very cheap ones, but the latest types.

More Expensive Desires

He is not satisfied with a heating plant consisting of a stove or a furnace with only one register in the hallway. He wants to have a steam heating installation or a hot-air system that has a fan blower on it, with an air-filter and ducts leading to every room—commonly called an air-conditioning plant. He wants an electrical system throughout the house that provides plenty of outlet and first-class lighting. He will not be satisfied with the old-fashioned ice-box but wants an electric refrigerator. The latest pattern in gas or electric stoves is also his goal. Few owners today will be willing to give up the oil-burner or the electric coal stoker and go back to hand firing.

Likewise the amount of space that such a family will demand cannot be compressed into less than a fairly large living room, kitchen with a dining alcove, a bathroom and two bedrooms, and a cellar under part of the house. As the laundry is usually sent out today, it is quite possible that a combination kitchen sink and laundry tub will be acceptable. It is also within reason to suppose that the owner will be satisfied with plaster walls, washable wall paper and a linoleum floor in the bathroom, instead of the more expensive tile walls and floor. But a fireplace will be demanded by the average family for sentimental reasons. Screens and weatherstripping are not luxuries but necessities and so must be included. Where the house is not connected with a public sewer a septic tank disposal plant is essential.

If with these standards we now list the average cost of each, we will know how much we must put aside, from our budget of $2500, before budgeting the construction of the house. So, after we make allowance for the mechanical equipment, we will quickly realize how difficult a problem it is to build a house of such a low cost.

Items	Average cost
Electric refrigerator	$200
Gas stove	50
Window shades	15
Linoleum on kitchen floor, bathroom floor and wall	60
Finished hardware	40
Painting exterior and interior decoration	350
Sewage disposal plant	175
Complete plumbing, one bath and kitchen and tub	450
Furnace, blower, filter, ducts	350
Oil-burner	200
Electric syrtem including fixtures	150
Chimney and fireplace	350
Screens and weatherstripping	60

When we add all of these items together we get the total of $2550. Thus before we consider the cost of the excavations, foundation walls, cellar, rough lumber, finished lumber, flooring, roofing, insulation, carpentry and masonry labor, sheet metal work, lath and plaster, kitchen cabinets, grading and planting, and the architect's and builder's fee, we have used up all of the available money for things which will satisfy our comforts in living in the house.

Modified Requirements

It is obvious from this, that any owner who wants to build a house costing $2500 must first of all be willing to lower his standards of requirements for mechanical equipment. The heating must be very primitive. The plumbing very simple and the fixtures very cheap. The electric system must be less than the comfortable minimum. Electric refrigeration must be secondhand, and the stove likewise. Interior decoration must be done by the owner himself. The fireplace must be counted out as a luxury.

If an owner can adjust himself to this lower standard of living comfort, then the possibility of building a house within this figure becomes more reasonable. But even then, it is a very difficult thing to do. Examples of successful government projects along these lines presuppose that the owner give some of his own labor, be willing to accept the lower standards of equipment mentioned above and that a large number of houses are built at one time. Even then the cost of planning and management is given by the government.

So, although it may be true that this country needs the good $2500 house, it is largely a phantom chased by inventors, prefabricators of houses, architects and builders.

Reaching a Reality

By Royal Barry Wills
Architect, Boston

IT SEEMS to us that Professor Walsh has started with an improbable assumption—that families with incomes of around $3000 would consider building houses whose costs equaled this figure. Many authorities consider that it is good domestic budgeting to assign two years' income to the cost of a home. Figured another way, this two-year-income basis is equivalent to an allotment of 20 to 25 per cent of the yearly income to meet interest on the investment, taxes, insurance and repairs.

By this standard, a $6000 house should be considered the problem of a $3000 family, and it appears that his estimates of total cost would approach about that figure, equipment and construction being doubtless suitable for a family of $3000 income. But we are concerned with the needs of families which are earning much less and which would gladly accept less expensive specifications. Statistics show that 23 per cent have earnings between $1000 and $1500, and that 12½ per cent fall between $1500 and $2000. Thus the major single-house problem of America centers on a group earning from $1000 to $2000, and including more than a third of our population.

No Solution Final

So we have the problem of a $2000 to $4000 house before us, the desire of millions whose occupations would permit them to locate where land is cheap enough to justify building such houses on it. We cannot expect to develop its final solution, for many others are working on it and will continue to do so for generations to come, as science develops new materials and public taste changes.

In showing that a comfortable home cannot be built for $2000 to $2500, Mr. Walsh seems to have made an assumption which we are putting aside in our study of the problem. This assumption is, that a house for the $1000 to $2000 family must have the equipment and fixtures which would be expected in a home costing twice as much. Theirs must be smaller; it must have fewer rooms, lower cost equipment, less expensive construction throughout.

But we do not intend that it shall have any cheap or unsafe construction, nor that the room sizes shall be unduly reduced, nor that equipment shall be simplified to the extent of inconvenience. On the contrary, standards higher than the ordinary are sought for, giving better living facilities than are found in the average house occupied by families of the incomes already indicated.

Style Disregarded

There will be no attempt to reproduce any particular style of architecture, for to do so would lessen the freedom which we must have to eliminate nonessentials. Careful consideration is given to sanitation; to present-day ideas of heating; to the supply and control of light, both natural and artificial; to sound and heat insulation; to quality and convenience of accommodations.

It is necessary to do more than to disregard traditional architecture in order to accomplish our purpose, for simplification must be carried out in every possible direction. The owner cannot reasonably expect to have the bathroom, kitchen, heating equipment or interior finish which can be afforded by the man who pays two or three times as much for his house. Our houses will have to be more flexible. Some living spaces will serve dual needs. Rooms will be more unconventional in type. All this to secure a workable plan and the most economical placing of living area. In some cases interior partitions can be omitted and a curtain used, so that areas can be thrown together or separated as desired.

Small Profits for Anyone

It is certain, as Mr. Walsh states, that profit to architect and builder would be very small, but is possible to reproduce such houses many times with different orientation and with different arrangement as to lot, so that they would not appear too standardized. After all, there is nothing the matter with a fairly standardized plan which may be repeated a large number of times, provided it is good.

With such simple structures as we are to suggest in these articles, it is not necessary to employ the highest type of mechanics, because there is no intricate work. Many mechanics who are fast on straight-away work are slow on fine details or unusual plans. Much loss of time and money is wasted on labor in the average house for this reason.

It is true, also, that the average costs of equipment for the small house are so great that it is exceedingly difficult to keep total cost down below $1000 per room, but in a very small house such equipment may not be necessary. All that anyone should expect in such a case is the equivalent of what one might be provided in an apartment renting for the equivalent of the carrying charge of the house.

Mr. Walsh states that a heating plant consisting of a stove is unsatisfactory. This is often true, but there are numerous excellent oil burning ranges on the market. These may be combined with an air conditioning equipment connected with a register in each room. Thus surplus heat is taken from the oil burning range and distributed to the rest of the house in a satisfactory manner.

Electrical systems with plenty of outlets are not expensive and do not effect the cost of the house to a great extent; fixtures may be reduced to a trifling item. An electric refrigerator is ordinarily not considered as part of the house cost. Several excellent makes sell in Boston for as low as $120. I note that Mr. Walsh places this price at $200, which is out of line with our small house standards.

Painting, as he has marked it down costs $350. This may be almost entirely eliminated, if stain is used on the exterior and interior, except for the kitchen and bath. A small septic tank in gravel or sandy soil will not cost more than $35. A complete set of bathroom fixtures may be had for $60. Total plumbing will range from $250 to $350.

Can Be Reality

It may be true that the $2500 house is a phantom, but if the average small family is willing to approach the problem with an open mind, they could live comfortably in a house that would be warm, convenient and attractive in appearance. It would have all the appurtenances of a small apartment, yet with the benefits of an individual house that would cost within $2500.

Some of the succeeding articles will be on the following subjects:

$2000 to $2500 house for family of three.

Five-room house for family of four.

For family of three with one or two room addition possible. A growing house.

Interior treatments.

A flexible house.

A suburban house for $4500.

The houses to be shown will be radically different in apearance, but they will be correct in design. Some will not meet the requirements of stringent building laws in cities, but they will be more than strong enough for any demands made upon them. And city land is usually too expensive. Credit is given to Mr. Vincent K. Cates of Melrose for help in preparing estimates.

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LaGuardia Urges Equalizing Wages of North and South

Boston News Today:

Mansfield Appeals for WPA Continuance
$750,000 Flood Relief Voted at 5:14 A. M.
600 More Garment Strikers Return to Jobs
Potato and Milk Production Reported Low
43-Year-Old Auto Imported by Boston Man

By a Staff Photographer

Trio of Mayors at Boston Conference

Neville Miller, Mayor of Louisville, Ky — Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City — Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston

Mayors:

LaGuardia Urges Uniform Labor Standards

As his solution for a large part of the unemployment problem now facing the United States, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York recommended to 100 mayors of northeastern cities, meeting in Faneuil Hall today, that uniform standards of work be established by industry throughout the nation.

While he did not mention the NRA by name, his suggested steps followed closely along the broad, general outlines of the Blue Eagle setup. "There is too much competition," Mayor LaGuardia asserted. "Industry can agree upon uniform national conditions."

Mayor LaGuardia particularly scored the unequal wages in the North and South, and the recent practice of some cities offering certain industries exemption from taxation. Both of these aspects create false bases of competition and pull down levels generally, thus increasing unemployment and adding to the problem of the nation. He pointed out that sanitary factories in New York City could not compete with sweatshops elsewhere, and that some agency or compelling spirit was needed to effect some equalization.

Mayor LaGuardia seconded Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans who yesterday advised that the WPA be retained and supported until some better relief idea is found. Mayor LaGuardia especially praised the work relief aspects of the WPA.

He pointed out that if the Federal Government withdrew the WPA, local governmental agencies would, at best, be able to carry on only direct relief. Work relief, he stressed, retains self-respect, and gives a community some measure of permanent improvements to show for the money expended. Direct relief has neither of these salutary features, he said.

Surrounded by men who face in more less degree, similar problems, Mayor LaGuardia flatly said that because of unemployment burdens taxpayers may expect no immediate relief. Taxes are high and it is hard to pay them, the Mayor admitted, "But what," he asked, "would taxpayers say if we didn't take care of the unemployed?"

But there were many who did not agree with Mayor LaGuardia. Mayor George G. Bates of Salem was one. He scored the WPA as being full of politics and said the relief picture in Massachusetts is now the "rottenest in its history."

Mayor Rolland B. Marvin of Syracuse, New York, criticized the conference of Mayor's for endorsing federal relief setup at a previous meeting.

"We would perform a good and worthwhile service," Mayor Marvin asserted, "if we used our influences and powers of persuasion to convince the National Administration that:

"1. More emphasis should be placed on the encouragement of private enterprise and that more ingenuity should be exerted upon the ultimate goal of moving the millions now dependant upon the Federal Government back into business and industry where they actually will be independent and self-supporting.

"2. That the principle of home rule, and the principles of economy, efficiency and nonpolitical administration of relief will be better served if the Government will assist the communities without insisting upon direct, cumbersome and in many instances arrogant domination of local relief efforts by federal bureaucracy."

Continuance of WPA Workers on Jobs Urged

Mayor Mansfield was expected to ask the United States Conference of Mayors at Faneuil Hall today to adopt a resolution asking the Federal Government to keep 6500 WPA workers on their jobs until this agency is thoroughly absorbed by the PWA.

Yesterday, Mayor Mansfield declared that at least 3000 persons now on WPA projects in Boston will have to be dropped from their jobs within the next 10 days as a result of orders from Harry L. Hopkins, federal administrator in Washington. Added to this, WPA directors in this area have been ordered to drop 3500 from their rolls before June 30—making the total of 6500.

Crisis of the situation will arise, according to the Mayor, during the period intervening between the demise of the WPA and the beginning of the PWA. For relief rolls, already bending under the weight of the thousands they are supporting, would be faced with the additional burden caused by the general dismissal.

Observers saw an ironic situation, since it was only a short time ago that Paul Edwards, state WPA administrator, was receiving no little consolation, owing to the fact that for the first time in the history of WPA in the State the full quota of 120,000 persons was being employed on relief projects. Unless Mayor Mansfield's resolution receives serious consideration in Washington, the general lopping off is likely to create a serious situation.

Flood Relief:

Curley Signs $750,000 Bill Passed by Legislature

At 5:14 this morning the Massachusetts General Court approved appropriation of $750,000 for immediate alleviation of flood suffering. Governor Curley signed the measure at 12:30 this afternoon.

Behind the passage was a dramatic story of political strength testing which kept legislators at their desks all day yesterday and all last night. Out of the struggle Republicans emerged, in the opinion of most State House observers today, as victorious. They had successfully blocked the Governor's demand—made in a personal appeal before both houses yesterday afternoon—for $5,000,000 with which to replace seven bridges carried away by the Connecticut River and $2,000,000 for highway repair.

Long hours of wrangling with the lower House apparently split along party lines caused the Governor at 1:30 this morning to inform the Legislature he would be satisfied with $750,000 asked to feed and house flood refugees during the period of immediate stress. This broke the deadlock and when a suitable measure had been hastily drawn and read, it was passed through both Houses, but not until the Senate had unsuccessfully tried to revise the $8,000,000 bond issue proposed.

The bill provided that the sum be taken from the highway fund. A board composed of the National Guard Adjutant and the commissioners of public safety, welfare and health will supervise expenditures.

Strike:

600 More Garment Workers to Return to Jobs

Six hundred men and women will go back to work in several small shops on Monday, thus bringing the three-week strike of 3500 garment workers one step nearer settlement.

Nearly 2000 workers are now back in the shops on part time, Philip Kramer strike leader, declared today. He added that complete settlement of the strike does not appear imminent, although conferences between strike leaders and manufacturers are in progress daily.

Both union officials and the manufacturers have been reticent to give out information of their conference which will continue over the week end. Hope for settlements was expressed by both sides, but it was admitted that the issue of complete shop unionization in the cotton garment industry still blocks settlement.

'Old Crock':

Famous Old Auto 'Docks' In Boston on Sunday

Twice winner of "The Old Crock's Race," from London to Brighton, England, an 1893 "roadster" will arrive in Boston tomorrow aboard the Cunard White Star liner, Scythia, it was announced today. The automobile, which is capable of a speed of 32 miles an hour, may travel under its own power to the Boston Automotive Museum in Brookline, where it is being placed by the museum head, George H. Waterman Jr.

The "old crock" is powered with an old Panhard engine and was purchased from John Bryce of Lanark, Scot., who declared that he was the original owner and that the 43-year-old speedster was still driveable.

Despite its apparent sturdiness, officers of the Scythia have been especially careful of the car, which is a two-passenger open job without, as it seems, a rumble seat.

Potatoes:

Smaller Crop Forecast For the Coming Summer

Preliminary estimates of New England farmers point to a small potato harvest this summer, the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture disclosed today. Acreage is expected to total 208,000 in New England this year compared with 222,200 last year.

At the same time today, the reporting service revealed that daily milk production in New England on March 1 was the lowest for that date in 12 years.

Robbery:

Hodgson Kennard Holdup Appears Partially Solved

Partial solution of the $70,880 jewel robbery from Hodgson Kennard & Co., last summer, appears with announcement from New York police that two of the four persons participating in the holdup have been identified. It was reported that Sergt. James V. Crowley of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation had advised local headquarters that Frank Periski, alias Frank Daley, and Jean Martin, supposedly a waitress, had been identified in a police lineup by Arthur Kennard, a member of the family, and two Kennard employees, as having taken part in the robbery.

Further Rise In Flood Level Not Expected

Despite More Rain, Leveling Off at Several Points Reported

100,000 Persons Reported Homeless

New Problems Presented as Relief Forces Set Up Emergency Units

Bulletin

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21 (AP)—After raging for two days, the Connecticut at Hartford apparently had reached its crest, with a record high level of 37.5 feet, at mid-morning. The weather bureau said the river was leveling off.

More rain tonight will have further adverse effect on the flood situation throughout New England. Although it will somewhat delay the rate of subsistence of the high flood levels, it is not expected to bring another series of peak water; in fact, from several centers a leveling off has been reported.

This summary of the flood situation by G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist at the U. S. Weather Bureau, added that clearing weather might be expected tomorrow over the western part of the State, where the Red Cross and other relief agencies have thrown all their resources into serving refugees and flood victims.

Problems Reported

Middletown and Hartford report a problem of staggering proportions in the aftermath of the flood. The swollen Connecticut is battering the bridge between Portland and Middletown. High tension wires are down. At Hartford, with the river at its high, the work of salvage and rescue go on unabated. A total of 2214 refugees are reported being cared for—1500 by the Red Cross—and others coming in hourly.

Estimates of flood damage ran from $25,000,000, Governor Brann's estimate for Maine, to $100,000,000 as a total for New England. Only meager details could be learned from the communities in New Hampshire and further north because of the break in telephone and telegraph. The cities of Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill remained flooded out and added their quota to the 100,000 now estimated to be homeless this week end.

A number of cities and towns continue to be without light and heat and face an acute food shortage, according to a survey of the Associated Press. At Haverhill and at Hartford there was no power for lighting, although coastguards were attempting to rig up an emergency cable for Haverhill from Bradford for use tonight.

In the north country, the Saco River, at peak pitch in Biddeford, Maine, threatened further devastation from Bartlett N. H., to the sea. A breaking dyke at West Buxton, Maine, an Associated Press dispatch said, loosed a wall of water on Biddeford and Saco, inundating additional streets.

Travel Restricted

Long distance travel in Massachusetts this week end will be impossible. The Department of Public Safety issued the following bulletin this noon:

Automobile travel between Boston and Portland is cut off. The new bridge over the Saco River between Saco and Biddeford in Maine was ordered closed.

Motorists are advised not to drive more than five miles north of Boston or west of Framingham. All roads are unsafe, bridges and foundations weakened. Traffic jams at this time are most dangerous. Roads should be kept open for trucks carrying supplies.

Entirely Cut Off

All highways north and west of Boston and throughout western Massachusetts will be entirely cut off to traffic over the week end.

Roads to the Cape are open.

Supplies Shipped

Food, clothing and men—resources of the WPA in Massachusetts—were sent to the flood area early today at the order of Paul Edwards, state administrator.

Several truck loads of canned food, prunes, meat, etc., prepared for relief cases, were dispatched from Boston early this morning. Sheets, quilting and clothing likewise prepared by the WPA sewing projects, were sent post-haste to the western part of the State.

Mr. Edwards himself left Boston before noon to visit Lowell and Lawrence. Tomorrow he will go to Springfield to study the situation. On Monday he hopes to be able to develop a flood reconstruction program.

WPA Workers Help

This noon about 18,000 WPA workers were helping in any way possible the difficulties faced in the western part of the state. Working under a $600,000 flood prevention fund, most of which has been used up, the various crews were given wide latitude to do whatever is possible to prevent misery and save lives. By Sunday the administrator expects to have 30,000 WPA workers in the field.

"It is too early to make definite statements as to what we will do," Mr. Edwards explained this morning. "After my hasty survey this week end, I hope to organize a rule-of-thumb plan to alleviate conditions as best I can.

"We have $5,000,000 available for reconstruction, transferred from highway beautification projects and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Healey Bill Urged to Save N. E. Textiles

Appeal Made to Labor and Industry to Unite Behind Measure in Congress

Benefit Pointed Out

Head of New Bedford Union Deplores Lack of Co-operation Among Interests

Labor and industry again are at loggerheads when their co-operation in pushing the Healey bill through Congress "would check the deplorable decline in New England textiles," said William A. Batty, president of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union, today.

"Once more," Mr. Batty declared, "we see New England in the perspective as a wagon being pulled by horses at both ends when the combined strength of both teams of horses pulling at one end could haul New England's competitive equalization program through both the Senate and the House in Washington."

Reviving NRA Code

The Healey bill was explained by Mr. Batty as openly reviving the NRA code of ethics under a new legislative cloak, setting up something stronger than the improvised enforcement machinery of the NRA.

The bill seeks only to permit the Federal Government, he said, to utilize its full rights as a purchaser of raw and manufactured materials in stipulating the conditions under which these materials shall be produced. The stipulations virtually would be those under which labor and industry worked when the NRA was in full operation. Any industries refusing to adhere to these stipulations would not have to sell to the Government.

Two Separate Scales

But there is the catch. The ramifications of the Healey plan are so great that many industries, in order to comply with its provisions in supplying the Government, would have to operate under two separate wage scales and wage conditions, one for the Government, the other for private business. The impracticability of such a situation, pointed out Mr. Batty, would cause the industries either to give up their government business or operate wholly on government stipulations as to wage levels and working conditions. The latter course would be virtually assured should the bill pass, according to the New Bedford expert.

Even though labor appeared optimistic over the possible passage of the measure, first on its merits and second upon the support enlisted by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, its passage actually would be assured, Mr. Batty claimed, if capital would throw its weight into the scale with labor.

Old-Fashioned

It was Mr. Batty's intention while in Boston to try to convince industry that its traditional antagonism to federal regulations of all kinds was old-fashioned and largely responsible for the plight in which the New England textiles now find themselves. He did not believe that capital fully realized the contribution that the Healey bill promised to the stimulation of local textiles.

A Correction

On March 19, in the report of the hearing on the repeal of the Teachers' Oath Law, Prof. E. M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts College, was inadvertently misquoted as saying that the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were "Communist organizations."

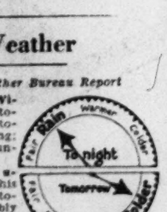
In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor today, Professor Winslow corrects the published account. He writes:

"What I said was: 'Even members of the Education Committee belong to "organizations" which contain Communists—the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.'

"I made 'his statement because at previous hearings certain members of the Committee seemed to think there was some deep significance in being able to prove that President Neilson and others were members of organizations which 'contained' Communists. There was no deep significance to my remark; but by the same token there was certainly none to their insinuations."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight, clearing tomorrow morning; slightly colder Sunday.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon and tonight, probably changing to Sunday morning, clearing Sunday except snow flurries in extreme west portion Sunday; colder late tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning, changing to light snow; slightly cooler tonight; colder Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, probably endinging early tonight; colder Sunday; Sunday generally fair and colder.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong easterly winds probably of gale force at times today, shifting to westerly late tonight from Nantucket to Eastport; overcast weather with rain tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:50 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:15 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

Speedy Action of Flood Relief Disrupted by Party Politics

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It is doubtful if either of Massachusetts's major political parties gained much in public esteem during yesterday's 12-hour session at the State House on flood relief. In fact, it is more than likely that both Democrats and Republicans have put themselves in a very poor position for next fall's electiin, especially in those portions of the state where immediate flood relief is a pressing need.

Upon the call of Governor Curley both branches of the State Legislature met in joint session yesterday afternoon to pass upon his special $8,000,000 bond issue, which was to provide both direct relief for the flood-stricken areas and the funds necessary for reconstruction.

Split on Party Politics

Though leaders of both parties admitted that immediate action was imperative, the Governor had no sooner finished his plea to the joint session than it grounded upon the rocks of party politics. Called together to facilitate the passage of the relief legislation, the Senate was forced to separate itself from the House of Representatives upon a point of order. This separation of the two branches greatly aided those legislators, who for one reason or another might wish to hold up either the whole or part of Curley's appropriation plan. With the Senate and House sitting in different chambers, the opponents of the bill might succeed in one branch or the other in mustering enough votes to refer the bill to a committee, which could tie it up indefinitely.

Sitting alone the House immediately began to wrangle over whether to consider the $8,000,000 bond issue as a whole or merely to discuss the $750,000 estimated for immediate relief. The Democrats, whose leaders had been in long discussion with the Governor during the morning, wished to have the entire measure passed at once. The Republicans, whose leaders had also spent the morning mustering their forces, refused to even consider the whole sum, but were willing to take up the $750,000, if it were referred to the Republican controlled Ways and Means Committee.

Democratic Move Defeated

Representative Edward J. Kelly of Worcester, Democratic floorleader of the House, moved that the House sit as a committee of the whole, which observers say has not been done for eight or 10 years. If this motion had been sustained it would have enabled the House to transact its business from the floor without referring the question to a committee, although there would have been no limit to debate. The motion failed, however, by the remarkable vote of 92 to 91. The vote followed party lines almost completely, showing that the question of flood relief had become purely one of politics.

Republican objection to the $8,000,000 bill centers about next November's election, when they consider that such a sum spent judiciously, politically speaking, by the Democratic Party might make their task of recapturing the state government all the more difficult. They hold that Governor Curley could not refrain from spending the money in the same manner as is now being charged against the Democratic regime in Washington, that is, for building up political strength.

Called Action Hasty

Another objection of the Republicans and indeed of some Democrats to the expenditure of such a sum is that it was arrived at hastily, during the first flush feeling raised by the flood. The opponents point out that there has been no opportunity for the engineers and surveyors to make the necessary calculations and that it will probably be weeks before a comprehensive survey of the devastated regions can be made.

It is further pointed out that, with the exception of the $750,000 needed for immediate relief, none of the rest of the $7,250,000 could be utilized for some time to come, due to the lack of engineering plans and the unsettled conditions. Therefore, say the Republicans, since there is some time before the money could be used, why not spend it in a comprehensive study of the problem, instead of rushing forward with a program which may be either too expensive or not sufficiently broad.

Political Charges

Despite the passage early this morning of the $750,000 order, it will be difficult for the Republicans to escape the charge of being obstructionists for purely political reasons. In such cases of emergency the public is so accustomed to donating large sums of money for relief that they are inclined to have little sympathy with a legislator who might be accused of holding up state relief.

Perhaps fortunately for his gubernatorial aspirations, Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall was not forced to vote during the roll-call on whether the House would sit as a committee of the whole. Thus he was not forced to take sides in an issue filled with political dynamite.

J. G. H.

Miss Skinner to Appear In Newton March 23

Recognizing the immediate need for a substantial addition to its recently established scholarship fund, the Highland Glee Club of Newton is presenting an evening of Cornelia Otis Skinner's inimitable character sketches in the auditorium of the Newton High School on Monday evening, March 23.

The response of Newton and Wellesley residents has been most gratifying to the committee in charge of the tickets, which is headed by William F. Hahn.

Red Cross Aiding 18,000 Families In Massachusetts

Swinging into rapid action today, the Red Cross was supplying necessities for 18,000 families in Massachusetts. Experienced field workers were busy organizing sources of supply of food, clothing, fuel, and other supplies for these thousands left destitute by the flood.

From Boston Red Cross headquarters went forth an urgent appeal today for more rapid contribution of its quota of $75,000, part of the national $3,000,000 fund the Red Cross is raising to meet the present flood emergencies.

In order to facilitate these contributions, they can be sent to any bank, as well as the Boston Red Cross headquarters, 347 Commonwealth Avenue.

Communication with the field workers has been so dislocated, due to the flood, that the Boston headquarters of the Red Cross has found great difficulty in keeping in touch with the situation. Field relief headquarters has been established in Hartford, and from that city the entire effort to supply families in all New England is being directed. Funds received are sent to Washington to the national headquarters through which office all expenditures are made and relief organization planned.

N. E. Council Surveys Floods

The New England Council, after a telegraphic survey of flood damage to industry, gave out the following statement this afternoon:

1. Less than 3 per cent of the total industrial workers in Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island have been kept from work by floods.
2. Estimates of flood unemployment indicate actual damage has been generally and greatly exaggerated.
3. Practically normal conditions in industrial employment will again prevail next Monday in many areas where floods have been serious.

In Vermont, conditions in general are reported less severe than in 1927. With minor exceptions Vermont industrial plants have been able to operate despite the flood. Most of the damage has been to low-lying residential property.

In Maine, industrial plants are not seriously damaged. Except for woolen mills at Guilford, 600 cotton workers at Waterville, 900 paper workers at Augusta and 1000 at Rumford, industrial activity has been normal.

In Rhode Island 2500 persons have been temporarily cut off from work. By Monday the great majority will be back at their posts.

"It is anticipated," said Dudley Harmon of the Council, "that smaller New England industries will need financial assistance, perhaps even more than in 1927. I have talked with officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and the New England office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I am advised that industries damaged by floods and in need of working capital, unable to negotiate bank loans, may make application for RFC or Reserve Bank loans with assurance that these institutions desire to help."

Fair to Clean House Of All Money Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's state fair midway is in for a "thorough cleaning up" of all chance games by next year, according to Paul V. Moore, secretary of the State Fair Association.

"There'll be positively no money wheels on our grounds in 1936," he declared. "It's going to be a real housecleaning."

The secretary said the association was taking the initiative in purging South Carolina midways and that efforts would be concentrated upon operator-controlled games, commonly known as "G-Wheels," which head the list of banned devices. Decoys and trick methods for attracting fair visitors and winning their money will also be guarded against, he added.

Bridge Design Partly Blamed For Conditions

Bridges in New England whose huge cement abutments are extended into rivers, thus narrowing the waterways, are serious causes of present flood conditions in opinion of G. Harold Noyes, Boston's official weather man.

"We've had flood conditions in this country before," said Mr. Noyes, "and we will have them again. Builders of the huge cement bridges over rivers in New England have narrowed the natural course of the water. Thus when thawing begins and large ice floes move downstream, their course is arrested by the abutments.

"Then," he continued, "raging torrents and ice rise at the side of the abutments, pound at the cement and either break down the bridge or seek an outlet around the bridge—flooding the countryside."

"In this way the natural provisions are encroached upon," he said. "Architects and engineers do not allow for flood periods. Sewer and drainage methods are on a par with those conditions. Pipes have been laid that are not large enough to take care of these flood periods. Engineers have come into my office to study records of rainfall, and upon leaving often say that they thought they had put in large enough pipes, but events had proved them inadequate."

Mr. Noyes was not optimistic about conditions in the Middle West. Up in Minnesota and the Dakotas, he said, the snow is very deep. When thawing begins, the Mississippi River will be taxed with a great flow of water from its tributaries. New flood control locks and dams have been built on the Mississippi, he pointed out, but as yet they have not had a thorough test, and when the heavy flow comes, it is possible that they may not be able to take care of the situation.

"We have had a long persistent period of cold weather this winter," he said, "with practically no change in the snow cover. Underneath this snow cover lay a 'tin roof,' which he explained, is a layer of ice from three to six inches thick, and when the thaw began, the flood started. Instead of a gradual break in winter weather, we had almost an explosion. It has been warm nearly every day this month so far, and the heavy rains of the early part of the month melted the snow and caused an 'explosion' of flood waters."

R. I. Income Tax Jumps

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21 (AP)—Income tax collections in Rhode Island from March 1 up to today exceeded collections in the corresponding period last year by more than $500,000, Joseph V. Broderick, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced yesterday. The collections this year were $2,937,484.23 and for the last year $2,413,979.87.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walten N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Stars of Tomorrow," "Movie Milestones," Bill Corum's "Winter Sports," "Richard Wagner" (Impressionistic scenes and music). Also other shorts.

BOSTON — Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Melody Lingers On." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

MEMORIAL—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also a technicolor cartoon, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg."

EXETER—Clair Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." 2:10, 5, 7:54. Also Jean Harlow in "Riff Raff." 3:15, 6:10, 9.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Fenway: 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:02. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:26, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:44. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Lady Consents." 1:15, 3:18, 7:16, 10:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 4:45, 8:45.

UNIVERSITY—Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew in "Professional Soldier." 2:15, 6:25, 9:45. Also Bing Crosby in "Anything Goes." 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also first Boston showing of "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred McMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936."

TREMONT — Greta Garbo and Fredric March in "Anna Karenina." 9:29 a. m., 12:37, 3:35, 6:38, 9:41. Also "Big Hearted Herbert," with Guy Kibbee and Pat Ellis. 11:16 a. m., 2:19, 5:22, 8:25.

FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Rimi and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Sunday matinee from 1 to 2:30. All seats 25c during this period.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Nathan Milstein, violinist. 8:15.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Last performance in Boston of the Hollywood Ballet. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Cinderella." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. "Alice in Wonderland," Mickey Mouse, Popeye and other cartoons. 9:45 a. m. to 5:30.

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERTS—Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor; Jordan Memorial Hall, Charlestown Boys' Club, Green Street. 2. Also Band conducted by Frank Gurley, City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT — Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Morgan Memorial, Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue, 3.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlborough Streets)—Concert by Gladys Dick soprano; Marion McCarthy, alto; Herbert Sargent, tenor, and David Blair McClosky, bass. William E. Zeuch, director. 4:30. Open to the public without charge.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Elisabeth Joanne Schulz. Copley Square. 3:30. Also folk song collecting in Vermont, with song illustrations, by George Brown. 2.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Will Hitler Go Mussolini's Way to War?" by Gerhart Seger. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Medieval Cathedrals Seen with a Color Camera," by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., 40 Beacon Street. 8. Monday: Lecture, "Les Evénements d'Aujourd'hui," by Pierre Billard. 11 a. m.

Monday

Music

HINGHAM WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Hingham High School. 1 and 2:15.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Hawaiian Gardens," by Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey. Hotel Kenmore 2:30.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING — Address on "Is Italian Fascism an Economic Success?" by Prof. G. Salvemini of Harvard University. Pilgrim Hall. 11 a. m.

WEST ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes, Robert Gould Shaw School, Street. 1, 1:45 and 3:30. Mt. Vernon

Further Rise in Flood Levels In New England Not Expected

(Continued from Page 9)

we have $2,000,000 transferred from other projects. Thus $7,000,000 is already at hand to repair the damage. I have sent requests to every town in the State to outline a series of WPA repair projects and when we receive these reports Monday we will know what course to follow."

Mr. Edwards declared that the surplus stores of food and clothing will be a "tremendous help" to the flood sufferers. He was unable to report just how many truck loads of goods have been forwarded thus far.

Rail Service Cut

As the peak of the flood on the Merrimack River reached the textile cities of Massachusetts, service on the Boston and Maine Railroad was suspended on both routes to Portland, Maine, at Newburyport on the eastern route and at Lawrence on the western route.

Rail service was resumed on the following lines: Boston to Newburyport; Boston to Gardner, connecting bus to Keene, N. H., Boston to Worcester, freight; Greenfield to Troy, N. Y., and west; Portsmouth to Intervale, N. H., Portsmouth to Manchester, N. H.

With the departure this morning at 11 of the "North Shore Limited," Chicago train, normal service from Boston to Albany was restored by the Boston & Albany Railroad. There is still some water on the tracks at Springfield but the river is receding. The Springfield bridge had been tested by a train previous to the departure of the Chicago train from Boston. The washout at Huntington has been repaired. The Boston & Albany is unable to run its Boston-Springfield-New York service due to a washout on the New Haven Railroad below Springfield.

New Haven Road

The situation on the New Haven railroad remains about the same. A washout at East Longmeadow still prevents operation of trains into Springfield. The New London to Worcester branch is still out and trains from New York are routed by way of Providence to Worcester. The Boston to Hartford service is still out and most passengers from this city to Hartford are advised by the road to go to New Haven and thence up to Hartford.

While the weather prevented any plane departures this morning, the Boston & Maine Railroad reported that its air transport company yesterday made four trips to Burlington, Vt., and Bangor, Maine, with passengers and overdue mail and express.

The air line will upon clearing weather run shuttle trips tonight between Boston and Portland and Boston and Concord, N. H., to clear up all delayed mail and express, and in passenger service. The air routes from Boston to both these cities are lighted.

Hartford, Conn., March 21 (AP)—The raging Connecticut River apparently was cresting here today after reaching a record high level of 37.5 feet at 10 a. m.

Meteorologist Leslie F. Conover of the United States Weather Bureau said the rise of two tenths of a foot since 11 p. m. yesterday indicated a leveling off of the flood waters.

Meanwhile rescue and salvage work continued unabated, with relief officials reporting 2214 refugees cared for so far and more pouring into the emergency stations at all times.

The weather man's statement brought hope to the city in spite of rain which began falling at intervals since early morning.

The weather bureau said the rain would have a negligible effect on the river level, inasmuch as places upstream reported a gradual recession since last night.

The official reading was taken at the Connecticut River bridge where a gauge is maintained by the weather bureau, although reaching it by boat is a hazardous undertaking.

So far the flood has brought two fatalities to this city. National guardsmen patrolled the streets throughout the night, a night of darkness, after all electric power failed in greater Hartford.

The state prison yard at Wethersfield was flooded, but officials reported a pump in steady operation to keep the boilers in working order. They denied reports of a disturbance at the prison last night and said the prisoners were well behaved in face of the approaching crisis.

The cell blocks were in no danger of flooding unless the water comes up three additional feet.

Guests marooned in hotels surrounded by rising waters took their plight lightly today, amusing themselves by playing cards and in other diverting ways.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass., March 21—Efforts are making to reopen communications closed by the flood. The first train to Pittsfield for more than two days was started from here at 11 o'clock; the rail route to the north remains closed, and the only southern outlet is by a bus line to New London; train service between here and Boston is maintained.

The Connecticut River is subsiding, but a downpour of rain today checks the clearance of water from lower streets and roads. Factories here remain closed awaiting the repair of electric wire and transformer facilities. Most of the large stores remain closed. Losses on merchandise in basements and warehouses are heavy.

Manufacturing plants include Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company, Perkins Machine & Gear Company, New England Box Company, Baldwin Duckworth Chain Corporation and others on both sides of the river.

No further loss of dams or bridges is expected. Street car and gas service here is uninterrupted. Local newspapers, however, are compelled to use plants in Hartford and Holyoke to get out abridged editions.

Bath, Maine, March 21 (AP)—Silent evidence of flood destruction in Maine swept past this shipping city today, riding the crest of millions of tons of ice. The lower Kennebec River here carried the debris of flood-stricken valleys of the Androscoggin and upper Kennebec.

Mingled in the tremendous ice floes were railroad tank cars, logs, parts of homes, small buildings, shanties with protruding chimneys, debris of broken bridges, shattered boats, trees and animals.

One small cottage moved majestically downstream intact. Large piles of lumber, still neatly stacked, sailed past. All passed without trouble beneath the $3,000,000 bridge between Bath and Woolwich.

Middletown, Conn., March 21 (AP)—The Connecticut River rose steadily in Middletown today, battering the shaky 1200-foot highway bridge connecting Portland and Middletown, while a steady rain played havoc with attempts to restore the city's electric power.

A large shed torn loose from somewhere up the stream bucked the bridge furiously, along with other debris. Two large oil tanks one-half mile above the steel span remained fastened to their moorings, although they presented a constant threat to the safety of the structure as they shifted with the flood swollen current.

Twenty-six poles with high tension wire were uprooted early today near Cromwell and added to the section's woes. Efforts were made to moor the poles somehow.

The water was reported at 30 feet 1½ inches at the power house where men worked frantically to restore the city's electric power. A steady rain which began at 10:30 last night handicapped all rescue efforts.

RUMFORD, Maine, March 21 (AP)—Martial law regulated the affairs today of this town of 8000 people, isolated for two days on its Androscoggin River island.

Telephone and telegraph wires once more gave Rumford communication with the outside world, disclosing a picture of a badly stricken community stunned from the effects of battering ice floes and raging rivers. Previously shortwave National Guard radio gave but snatches of the devastation here.

Five hundred families were under care of civic and military authorities, who housed and fed them in churches, schools and city buildings.

Pure water was scarce; power and lights were gone; mills, stores, homes damaged and muddy from receding waters. Two bridges to the mainland were impassable but still standing. Two others were washed out. The huge Oxford Paper Company estimated flood damage to its plant at $1,000,000.

Outlying farmers moved into the town today with food and milk to relieve a shortage. Townsfolk received their first newspapers in two days by airplane.

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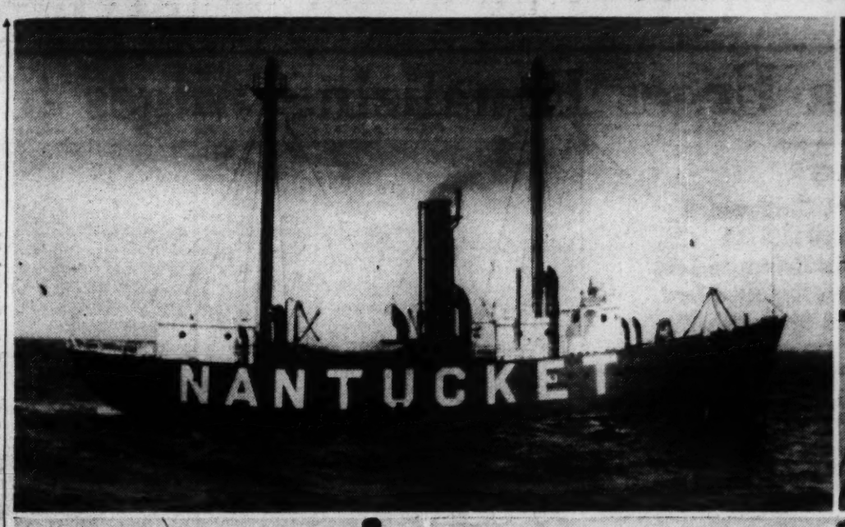
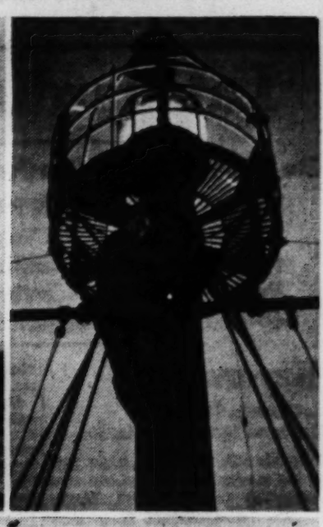
For appointments, call HANcock 9000 and ask for the Harper Method Shop.

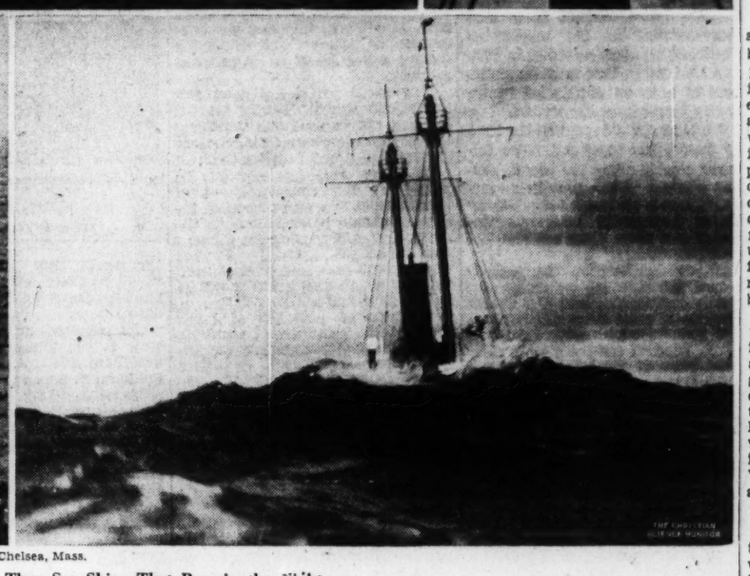
HARPER METHOD SALON BALCONY ANNEX BOSTON

New Guardian of Nantucket Shoals Is Launched

Lightship just introduced to the waves, most modern in every respect, will take its permanent station on treacherous post late in June—Is latest of long line of predecessors.







International; Courtesy Lighthouse Service, Dept. of Commerce, Chelsea, Mass.

They See Ships That Pass in the Night

Upper Left—Side View of Nantucket Lightship. Upper Right—Just Before Dark a Member of the Lightship's Crew Goes Aloft to Inspect the Twin Beacons. Lower Left—The Nantucket's Crew Wave a Greeting to a Passing Liner. Lower Right—Almost Buried in the Trough During a Raging Sea

Down the ways of a Wilmington, Del., Shipyard today slipped a bright new Nantucket lightship, No. 112. When commissioned about June 30, this new vessel will relieve No. 106, which has intermittently served on Nantucket Shoals for 13 years.

And thus will be written another chapter in the saga of America's first, most isolated, most storied lightship station. Contrary to popular belief, the New York skyline and the Statue of Liberty are not the first and last things seen by departing or returning American voyagers. It is the Nantucket lightship. Liners that pass in the night glimpse its two lights blinking from masts, flashing a welcome home or mute goodbye.

Riding at anchor day in and day out, 42 miles southwest of Nantucket Island, the lightship, in a direct line for liners moving between New York and Europe, marks proximity of shoals that have earned a reputation for causing concern to mariners.

Work 24 Hours a Day

Isolated for days and sometimes for weeks, when storms or pea soup fog delays arrival of the lighthouse tenders, the crew work 24 hours a day, standing three watches, that ships passing may receive benefit of its guiding directions.

Seldom is the entire crew aboard at one time. Each is entitled to 108 days off a year. Usually 11 men are on board. Capt. David B. Studley of Boston, commands Nantucket Lightship, which is under jurisdiction of Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the second lighthouse district, headquarters at Chelsea. The district extends from Hampton, N. H. to Nebraska Ledge Buoy, just west of Point Judith, R. I.

Intrepid navigators of the early days of American windjammers found the necessity of marking Nantucket Shoals.

First Light in 1852

A makeshift affair with a light to guide mariners was established in 1852 and was anchored off Davis Shoal, 19 miles from Nantucket Island.

It was visible from the church steeples on the island. Late in 1854 the craft was blown off station during a storm, and fetched up on Long Island, near Montauk Point. Then the Federal Government stepped in and built Lightship No. 1 at Portsmouth Navy Yard, of live oak, a sturdy craft, with no power other than sail. This was labeled "Nantucket" and served for 37 years, after being placed on the station in January of 1856.

Of all the exciting adventures of the lightships on Nantucket Shoals, No. 1 probably made the longest unscheduled voyage. In 1876 a storm came up, tore the lightship from its moorings and blew her 800 miles to a point near Bermuda. Radio was unknown but the "missing" lightship turned up safe and sound in due time, working its own way back to "station."

Shoals Constantly Guarded

From that day to this, Nantucket Shoals has been guarded constantly, with such hearty skippers in command as Capt. Andrew J. Sandsburg, David E. Ray, James Jorgenson, Frank Doane and now, David B. Studley.

Importance of Nantucket Lightship became more pronounced as ocean traffic increased, and in 1892 the lightship was shifted to "location" 10 miles farther out from Nantucket Island. Then came rapid changes. Lightship No. 9 was built for the station but served only a month before being relieved by No. 39, which, too, served only briefly when No. 54 was assigned to the post. This craft was found entirely unsuitable for the North Atlantic. No. 39 was recalled during the winter of 1893-94, and in the spring of 1894 No. 58 relieved 39, serving two years, when No. 66 became Nantucket Lightship. With that change came another shift in "location," the position being moved even farther off shore to its present position.

Last Sunk by Liner

After 11 years, No. 85 came on duty to put in 16 years. It was followed in 1923 by No. 106 and that vessel served until a modern up-to-the-minute craft was assigned in 1931. This was No. 117. When she was sunk May 15, 1934, by the transatlantic liner Olympic, the No. 106 was recalled and has been there since.

Lightship No. 1, which was only 103 feet long and which served so faithfully, when relieved at Nantucket Shoals, was put in service at the mouth of the Savannah River, remaining there until Sept. 15, 1930, when it was relieved after 75 years of service.

No. 112, built especially for duty on the turbulent Nantucket shoals, cost about $350,000. It was laid at yards of Pusey & Jones Corporation in Wilmington. It was christened today by Miss Edith E. King, daughter of Harold D. King, United States Commissioner of Lighthouses.

On Station June 30

By June 30 the new "Nantucket" is expected to be "on station" and under command of Captain Studley. Old 106 will then be held in reserve as a "relief" lightship.

The new craft, all steel, measures 148.10 feet over all, 31 feet beam, 14.9 feet depth, and has a displacement of 915 tons. Draft is 13 feet, and horsepower 600. Equipment includes oil-fired water tube boilers, steam engines, of vertical, direct acting fore and aft compound type, a four-blade propeller, 8.6 feet in diameter with a 10-foot pitch, and 160 fathoms of 1⅝-inch nickel steel chain with a 7000-pound mushroom cast steel anchor. Diesel engines provide power for all signal equipment.

No Sleep on Foggy Nights

A compressed air two-tone diaphone will send forth its warning blasts when thick fog settles down over the shoals. Its powerful vibrations can be heard over 35 miles of ocean every 15 seconds, but the crew will find it impossible to sleep when the ship shakes under the noise. They know that for there is a similar diaphone on the present Nantucket Lightship.

New No. 112 is to have electric lights throughout, a submarine occilator, audible 60 miles, a gadio beacon that operates 24 hours a day and can be heard for 1500 miles, a direction finder and a warning radio beacon. The new craft is virtually a double-hulled craft, with all fuel oil and water tanks in separate compartments on both sides of the vessel, virtually making two complete hulls.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **Alma Schirmer, pianist**	"Blue Room Echoes": soloists;	High School drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 **'The Monitor Views the News'**	orchestra	"Charity Merchandise Scheme"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 "Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	Nature News period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	"Checker Board": sports	Yankee News Service	**Frederic William Wile, talk**
6:15 Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	News; Musical Turns; Alma	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30 News; music; sports briefs	Kitchell, soprano	Musical Moments: recorded	Report: Al Roth's Orchestra
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Radio Rendezvous: interview
7:00 Talk, Joseph E. Warner	NBC concert orchestra	**"Family on Tour": Frank**	Yankee News Service
7:15 Edward MacHugh, songs	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	**Parker; comedy; orchestra**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Message of Israel: speeches	Dunbar Male Quartet	Dramatic sketch	Getting the News, 'Tip' O'Neil
7:45 by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Bruna Castagna; orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00 Tom Coakley's Orchestra	**Your Hit Parade: Hoff's**	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":**	Terry O'Toole; organ
8:15 **Boston Symphony Orchestra,**	**Orchestra; Loretta Lee;**	**Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra,**
8:30 **Serge Koussevitzky, cond.**	**Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters**	**Patti Chapin; Gallagher &**	**Dr. Stock, conductor**
8:45 **"Issues of Coming Cam-**	**and Rhythm Kings, trios**	**Shean Jr.; orchestra**	**"The Issues of the Coming**
9:00 **paign," Sen. W. E. Borah**	Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-	Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;	**Campaign," Senator William**
9:15 Armchair Quartet	ginia Rea and Jan Peerce	Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.	**E. Borah, Idaho**
9:30 National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Al Jolson; Charles	Minute Men: "Adult Educa-	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:45 Burr; Verne; Lee and	Ruggles; Joe Lewis, come-	tion in New England"	concert, Dr. Frederick Stock,
10:00 Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	dian; King Sisters; Victor	California Melodies: soloists;	conductor
10:15 Tune Twisters; soloists	Young's Orchestra	Raymond Paige's Orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:30 **Talk, Gov. Talmadge, Georgia**	George Olsen's Orchestra; Lou	Perley Stevens's Orchestra	**"Searchers of the Unknown";**
10:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra	Holtz; Ethel Shutta	Spotlight Revue: variety	**speakers; sketches**
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15 Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Sports review; musical turns	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:45 Loma Orchestra	dance orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra

Sunday's Programes

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee of Publication; address, "Brotherhood of Man," Benjamin F. Bartow, C. S.; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; Claude E. Saunier, pianist.

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service	Salt Lake City choir and	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15 Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30 **Radio City Symphony Orch-**	**University of Chicago Round**	"Romany Trail"	"The Courts of Justice": dra-
12:45 **estra concert: Jan Peerce,**	**Table discussion**	**News relay from Paris**	matic sketch
1:00 **tenor; Henrietta Schu-**	"Road to Romany": soloists;	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15 **mann, pianist**	gypsy orchestra	ers; soloist; organ	strumental soloists
1:30 National Youth Conference:	Antobal's Cuban Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45 Harry N. Holmes; glee club	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00 **Magic Key: Floyd Gibbons;**	Melody Matinee: soloists; Cav-	**Leslie Howard's Matinee: pre-**	Walter Kidder, baritone;
2:15 **Ray Noble's Orchestra; re-**	aliers Quartet; orchestra	**senting "Just Suppose"**	Francis Cronin, organ
2:30 **lay from Germany; sketch;**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	Jose Manzanares and his	"Glimpses of Grand Opera":
2:45 **symphony orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	South American Orchestra	recorded program
3:00 "Your English": sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos:	Sunday Matinee: record	New York Philharmonic-Sym-
3:15 Harold **Nagle** and his rhum-	soloists: specialties	"Master of Science": talks by	phony Orchestra, Hans
3:30 ba orchestra; soloist	**Metropolitan Opera Auditions**	natural scientists	Lange, conductor; Albert
3:45 Lafayette College choir	**of the Air: orchestra**	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	Spalding, violin soloist;
4:00 National Vespers; Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Son": dramatic	Special program with	Lawrence Gilman, program
4:15 Emerson Fosdick; quartet	sketch; Lucille LaVerne	speaker, chorus and organ	commentator; Bruch's Con-
4:30 Jewels for Tomorrow	Temple of Song: choir	recital	certo in G minor; Beetho-
4:45 Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	"Fireside Fantasies"	Donald Van Wart, pianist	ven's Symphony No. 2
5:00 "Roses and Drums": dra-	Pop Concert, orchestra, Walter	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15 matic sketch	Logan, conductor	Cosmopolitans; quintet	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30 Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Words and Music": readings;	Fraternity House Party; re-	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45 **Gabriel Heatter, comment**	soloists; organ	corded program	Crumit; trio; orchestra
6:00 Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour; so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15 "Makers of History": sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30 South Sea Islanders	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45 "Voices": choir; instruments	Popular variety program	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00 **Jack Benny; Block & Sully;**	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15 **Kenny Baker; orchestra**	matic sketch; music	Louis Gress's Orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30 Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Garden talk	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45 Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": variety	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00 "The Melody Lingers On":	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	"The World Dances": Lud	pastor; music by staff and
8:15 Leo Spitalny's Orchestra;	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists	senior choir; organ
8:30 vocal soloists; Norsemen	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**"King Lumberjack": drama by**	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:45 Quartet; girls' trio	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	**Stanley Young**	Will Osborne's Orchestra
9:00 "Life Is a Song": soloists;	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Frank McGinley's Orchestra
9:15 male octet; orchestra	soloists; trio; orchestra	mixed chorus, Victor Kolar,	Yankee News Service
9:30 Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	conductor; Vera Brodsky	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
9:45 **Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	and Harold Triggs, pianists.	Special sport program from
10:00 **Varieties: Helen Ault; so-**	**Symphony Orchestra, Erno**	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	Boston Garden
10:15 **loists; quartet**	**Rapee, conductor; Grace**	with Frances McDonald	Orpheus Male Chorus
10:30 **"Dreams of Long Ago": solo-**	**Moore, soprano soloist; talks**	"Terror by Night": network	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45 **lists; orchestra**	**on driving**	dramatization; orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 **WEEI** (WEAF—National), Presentation of painting of Leif Ericson to the United States; speakers.

11:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 **WORL** (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 **WBZ** (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 **WBZ**, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

2:00 **WEEI** (WEAF—National), Forum on Character Building.

2:30 **WNAC** (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: "Portland."

4:00 **WNAC** (WABC—Columbia), "Commercial Commenj": talk series.

4:00 **WORL** (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over": feminine forum.

5:00 **WBZ**, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 **WEEI** (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 **WEEI** (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 **WBZ** (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** (WEAF — National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 **WNAC** (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man."

9:30 **WAAB** (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia: orchestra.

9:30 **WEEI** (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 **WEEI** (WEAF — National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 **WNAC** (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 **WEEI** (WEAF — National), National Forum: "Peace in Its Relation to Present-Day World Problems," Senator Key Pittman, Nevada.

Tidy Roadsides Urged As Advertisement Of N. E. Attractiveness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 21—"If billboards will sell cigarettes, why won't beautiful roadsides sell New England as a recreation paradise?"

This question, posed by Arnold M. Davis, horticulturist at the Massachusetts State College, is expected to be answered on March 25, when the fourth annual highway improvement institute is held at the college. In announcing the institute, Mr. Davis said:

"Highway improvement represents a logical type of advertising since we have here in New England recreational values which appeal to tourists and travelers from all sections of the world."

Speakers at the conference, which is being sponsored by half a dozen outstanding planning agencies, include Harry V. Lawrence of Falmouth, member of the Cape Cod Planning Board; Mrs. Ernestine Perry, secretary of the National Highway Beautification Council; Lyle L. Blundell of the M. S. C.; Lee S. Greenwood, project engineer; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board; H. J. Neal, landscape engineer for Virginia and Prof. A. V. Osun, head of the M. S. C. botany department.

WPA Gathers Data On Flood for Use In Control Work

Not only have the floods this week in Massachusetts broken all records in severity, but they also are the first in the history of the State concerning which it has been possible to get exact technical observations, Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Planning Board, said today.

Under the WPA projects directed by the State Planning Board by which studies were to be made of flood control and water pollution in the Connecticut, Housatonic, Blackstone and Nashua Rivers, over 100 men equipped with maps, current flow meters and other necessary instruments more than a week ago took up their stations in the areas where danger was expected, Mr. Dean said.

Aid in Prevention

"These men have been on the scene every minute since the flood broke, working in double shifts 24 hours a day, in order that no detail in the course of the flood might escape record. Their reports, which are now coming in, show information which will be of inestimable value in judging what measures can be practically applied in effecting flood control in this State. Detailed maps of the flooded areas are now being charted. Water levels and rate of flow from which the maximum volume of flood can be computed—in fact, every detail which will be necessary for corrective action—are being noted.

"Always before," Mr. Dean pointed out, "efforts to secure such information were only partially successful because no corps of engineers could be assembled quickly enough after the flood started. This time, however, the entire record has been gathered. The surveys which the Planning Board is making include also the Merrimack Valley, though some data for that area had previously been secured.

WPA Backs Projects

"The WPA projects under which this work has been done and which were outlined by Governor Curley in his latest annual message to the Legislature in urging flood control and other improvements of the principal Massachusetts river valleys, are being carried out with federal funds under the supervision and direction of the state planning board as ordered by law. As soon as the complete reports come in, intensive studies will be made to determine by what means either the state or Federal Government should proceed to eliminate, or at least reduce, danger from floods in this State in the future."

Inflation for Wheelbarrows

Wheelbarrows with pneumatic rubber tires are being used on African plantations.

Exercise and Play YMCA 316 Huntington Ave. BOSTON

Wedding Rings of Distinction

Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Ring in Platinum $22.50

Other Platinum Rings $12.50 up

White or Yellow Gold Rings $5 up

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FOURTH FLOOR

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BOSTON HYANNIS

Two Vermont Dams Prove Efficient Checkreins on Raging Rivers

First two units in flood control project at Wrightsville and Montpelier hold back waters that, in 1927, did millions of dollars damage to Montpelier and Barre —Even skeptics praise it Only real damage is at Waterbury, and proposed dam there will avert that in the future.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 21—Vermont's Winooski Valley inhabitants, chief sufferers during the disastrous 1927 flood, cast thankful eyes today toward two flood control dams, towering structures of earth and rock which alone stand solidly between them and experiences similar to those in 1927.

Built in 1933 and 1934, these dams at Wrightsville, above Montpelier, and at East Barre, above Barre, this week went through their first acid test to justify all claims of the army engineers who built the dams with men from the Veterans Conservation Corps.

As a result, even the most skeptical of Vermont's conservatives, who first viewed the projects as political gestures are among the thousands who today are grateful for the foresight which provided this protection.

Credit Given Dams

The visitor hears that "if those dams warn't there, Montpelier, Barre and vicinity would have been hit as hard as in the 1927 flood when the water reached second story windows in Montpelier's main streets." This year, with nearly as much water flowing, Montpelier and Barre have suffered only a few flooded cellars and the water has reached the highway in only a few places.

One needs only to view the lakes back of the dams to be convinced. In the Wrightsville reservoir the flood water backed up by the 90-foot earthen wall extends five miles, and is near the 50-foot level at the dam walls. In the smaller East Barre dam is a two-mile lake.

The success of these dams in preventing serious flood conditions in one of the most frequently flood-threatened valley in New England has proved to the rest of New England the value of flood control dams.

Saving Pays for Dams

Most talk concerning flood control projects ends with the decision that the projects would cost more to build than they would save in prevention of damages. But in the Winooski Valley the inhabitants are convinced that the two present dams have saved them at least as much this year as they would have lost in property damage alone had the dams not held back the water.

In 1927 the Winooski Valley property losses alone totaled $13,500,000, nearly half of the $30,000,000 property toll in the entire state. Business losses, caused by railroad washouts, highway and bridge destruction which prevented milk and farm product deliveries and forced other industries to suspend production for several days, brought the entire state toll to $100,000,000, of which at least $50,000,000 was accounted for in the Winooski Valley.

Vermont Feels a New Security From Spring Inundations

Top—Panorama of Five-Mile-Long Lake Formed by the Impounded Waters of the Winooski River by the Wrightsville Dam. Left Center—Surveyors Record Every Phase of the Work of the Winooski River Flood Control Project. Center—Gauge at East Barre Dam of the Winooski Project. Right Center—Maj. Paul M. Ellman, Engineer in Charge of the Project. Bottom, Left to Right—Spillway at the Wrightsville Dam at Montpelier. This Controls the Flow of Water into the Winooski. Clothespin Dam at Montpelier Control Unit in the Winooski Project. Bridge Near Clothespin Dam. Un controlled, the Water of the Winooski Valley Would at Present Levels Reach Its Top

By a Staff Photographer

Present Loss Comparatively Small

The valley residents have not yet counted their present losses but many persons figure they will total not more than $2,000,000 at the most. The two dams already constructed and the channel widenings above and below Montpelier cost no more than $10,000,000 at the outside.

As a result the total flood control cost plus this year's damage do not even begin to equal the 1927 property damage figure. Thus Winooski Valley inhabitants are satisfied and overjoyed.

The chief Winooski Valley destruction this year was in Waterbury, about 13 miles from Montpelier, where a third flood control dam is now being constructed. Had this been in existence during the last week the Little River would have been held in check and Waterbury would have been completely dry.

Bottle Neck Too Small

However, without the dam the Little River flowed unchecked into the already overflowing Winooski. The narrow gorge below Waterbury failed to handle the increased flow. Therefore the water backed into the town.

Within another year, however, the Little River $5,000,000 dam will be completed and Waterbury will be afforded the same protection as Montpelier and Barre.

These three dams are part of a complete flood control plan for the Winooski Valley. The entire plan calls for seven reservoir dams to store temporarily the excess water in time of flood.

The Wrightsville, East Barre and Waterbury reservoirs are considered the most necessary of the seven. Their building at this time shows the value of plans so that projects may be immediately started when money is available.

Engineered by Army

The Winooski flood control plans were prepared by United States Army engineers and are now being carried to completion under the direction of Maj. Paul M. Ellman. Lieut. Col. John W. N. Sculz, district engineer of the First New York District, is his superior. The state engineer co-operating with the army engineers on the project is Harold E. Sanderson, of the State Board of Public Works.

At the time the army engineers drew the original plans they recommended that the Federal Government should not participate in the work and as Vermont was financially unable to undertake the work alone the plans were filed. However, the engineers' report was published in full and all data necessary to proceed with construction was contained in that report.

When President Roosevelt assumed office he established the Civilian Conservation Corps as a means of rehabilitating jobless young men by work in the forests. This program was later enlarged to include needy war veterans. The Veterans Conservation Corps branch of the CCC resulted from the "bonus march to Washington. The formation of the VCC was Vermont's great opportunity.

Washington was casting about for worthwhile projects. The Winooski Valley flood control plans were dusted off, machinery was set in motion and on July 7, 1935 work was started on the East Barre dam. On Aug. 7 the construction at Wrightsville was begun.

When these dams were completed, late in 1934, 2500 of the 5000 veterans working on the two projects were transferred to the Waterbury Dam site.

State Does Its Part

Had the original survey not been made after the 1927 flood and plans made available, Vermont would still be without Winooski Valley protection. The State could not afford to spend several million dollars on such projects.

But the availability of the plans made possible the construction of the projects, costing between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, with an expenditure by the State of only $250,000 to date. The State's share may mount to $500,000, however, by the time various damage suits are settled and additional farms in the reservoir areas are purchased.

The Wrightsville Dam, the larger of the two completed, is 90 feet high, 1400 feet long, 750 feet wide at its base and 160 feet wide at its crest. An overflow spillway was constructed at the 78-foot level.

Five-Mile Reservoir

Back of the dam a five-mile reservoir has been provided and it is estimated that the dam can hold 38,720,000 cubic yards of water.

The East Barre Dam is 85 feet high, 1800 feet long, and 400 feet wide at its base. The overflow spillway is located at the 70-foot level. It will hold 16,296,000 cubic yards of water.

Both dams are constructed to hold more than the amount of water that drained off their respective areas in 1927. They are designed merely to delay the flow of the water so that the streams below will carry only their normal amount of water even in flood times.

Outlets in the Wrightsville Dam and at East Barre allow a normal flow from the dam at all times. The rest of the water is backed up and as flood conditions subside the excess water runs through the outlet.

Is Evenly Distributed

In other words the water which would ordinarily descend on Montpelier and Barre in say 48 hours is distributed over a period of a week or more.

The Waterbury dam, when completed, will be 2200 feet long, 900 feet wide at the base and 180 feet high. The spillway will be located at 165 feet.

A part of the flood control system is a small concrete control dam located in Montpelier. This dam, with seven gates, takes the place of an old dam which annually caused considerable trouble by backing water into the street during spring high-water periods.

The new dam allows the water to go under it through gates, thereby lowering the water level several feet from that necessary height to flow over the top of the old structure.

Compared With 1927

The bridge just a few feet above the dam offers an interesting comparison between today's conditions and those in November, 1927. Today, persons are standing on the bridge watching the dam. In 1927 the same persons would have been over their heads in eight to 10 feet of water on the same spot.

And many persons contend this year's potential flood was as great as the 1927 overflow, although some officials, including E. O. Sargent, Vermont highway commissioner, believe the water would have been somewhat lower than in 1927 without the dams.

However, he agreed Montpelier and Barre would have been seriously damaged had not the flood control dams held back the water of the North Branch leading into Montpelier and the Little River at Waterbury.

Rest of New England Suffers

So while the rest of New England is suffering from floods which have an estimated damage of more than $100,000,000, the Winooski Valley is enjoying peace, with only Waterury experiencing any real hardship.

Along the uncontrolled Connecticut River, the White River and other streams in Vermont, however, the situation is critical, and already talk is heard about flood control of the Connecticut and other streams.

New Hampshire, laboring under its worst flood in history, is understood to be studying the Vermont dams closely, hoping to tear a few leaves from the Vermont flood control primer. Massachusetts is discussing flood control projects on the Connecticut, Merrimack and Blackstone Rivers. Control of each of these streams would necessitate interstate agreements regarding costs and the like, inasmuch as the streams cross state borders.

Several States Involved

Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut are vitally interested in the Connecticut, as are New Hampshire and Massachusetts in the Merrimack situation, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the Blackstone River problem. Governor Curley of Massachusetts several times has urged federal funds for flood control work on these rivers. Undoubtedly, as a result of the present conditions, he will renew his battle for funds.

Many public officials agree it would be more useful and of more lasting value to turn work relief money into flood control work than into many of the present projects.

Although many of the flood control projects being discussed are likely to be abandoned because of cost, the present flood damage may speed some of the plans and thereby place some parts of New England in greater safety. Then the inhabitants may feel the same sense of protection as those in Montpelier and Barre.

Conant Urges Preservation Of Harvard Founders' Ideals

Climaxing his address with a plea that the ideals of the Puritans when they founded Harvard University to "advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity" might be saved from the disaster of political interference, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, officially opened the university's 300th anniversary celebration last night by speaking on "Harvard, Present and Future." Before a large gathering of students and faculty in the Sanders Theater, held in honor of former president Charles W. Eliot's birthday, Dr. Conant spoke in part as follows:

"This is admittedly a time of trouble and depression, but it is a time of peril for the universities of the world. . . . Look at what has happened in Germany, see to what a state her once great and free centers of learning have been reduced. Count the distinguished men who once occupied the chairs in her ancient academies and see how few remain today. Liberty is the life blood of those who are in quest of the truth, and liberty has vanished.

Vanished in Russia

"So in Russia it vanished nearly a generation ago. In these countries the advancement of science is permitted but within strict bounds; a free inquiry on any subject at the personal initiative of the scholar is, to say the least, hazardous.

"Even in our own Commonwealth here I am sorry to say we have seen the first step taken in the same direction—the enactment of a Teachers' Oath Law. No issue of patriotism is here involved; the issue is between those who have confidence in the learned world and those who fail to understand it and hence distrust it, dislike it, and would eventually curb it.

"The present law is perhaps as innocuous as such a law could be," he continued, "but it is a straw showing the way the wind is blowing. The havoc of the gale in other lands makes me feel that those who value our universities should now come forward."

Dr. Conant devoted the greater part of his talk to discussing the functions of Harvard and to the development of those functions.

Progress Reviewed

He reviewed briefly the progress accomplished under Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, for 24 years president of the university, during which time Dr. Lowell "reformed the method of instruction by introducing the tutorial system and transformed the whole college by the house plan," he declared. "These changes—revolutionary changes—have had their effects throughout the country."

Stressing the nationwide service which he feels that Harvard should render, Dr. Conant said that it was his ideal that in the future there should be 100 National Scholars (several from each state) in each entering class of 1000.

Notwithstanding the changes already made, Dr. Conant feels that other innovations must be forthcoming. Referring to President Eliot's statement in his inaugural address in 1869 that "it will be generations before the best of American institutions will get growth enough to 'bear pruning,'" Dr. Conant declared that the time for this pruning has come.

"The faculties should endeavor to reduce the number of courses given and in many cases to condense the material now presented," said Dr. Conant." . . . The present inchoate situation is the product of a necessarily transitional era; every day the expansion of the academic universe separates still further one specialist from another. At the same time it becomes every day more evident that the specialist cannot accomplish what he desires without close communication with his neighbors.

Must Be Reversed

"The situation will soon become so desperate," he said, "that the process must be reversed and we shall enter a period when the stars in the university firmament will slowly tend to coalesce. When this occurs the college student may well rejoice.

"The academic menus will be less and less elaborate, but their nutritional value will have been increased. We shall have reached a point where we are concerned with teaching less and less, but at the same time providing a better and better education."

Dr. Conant declared that the chief problem of university administration "is to attempt to hold the balance even between teaching and research, these two diverse but not contradictory activities of the learned world." He stated that rather than solving the problem by divorcing undergraduate teaching from research, the university should endeavor to find a sufficient number of able scholars who are also great teachers and vice versa.

Essential to the achievement of this goal, said Dr. Conant will be the bestowal of gifts and legacies which possess greater fluidity than those in the past.

"Almost all the income of this university, for example, is mortgaged, as it were, to specific enterprises to which we are committed," he explained. " . . . The water-tight compartments of knowledge of which we hear so much are usually identical with budgetary units. The process of breaking down the connecting bulkheads may be long delayed by fiancial considerations. On the other hand, fluid funds for the university as a whole would tend to seep through the barriers and hasten their decay."

Jury Gets Case Of 'Commissions' In Maine's ERA

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 21 (AP)—A Superior Court jury will be asked today to determine the guilt or innocence of George W. Martin, uncontestedly accused by the State of accepting $2300 in "commissions" from clothing companies while he was employed in the Maine ERA warehouse.

The defense admitted the truth of an affidavit signed by Mr. Martin and introduced as evidence by the State, that he received the money from representatives of three companies, but declared he was not a "public official" when he did it.

Mr. Martin is one of 18 men, including former ERA Administrator John A. McDonough, indicted for alleged misconduct in administration of the State ERA under McDonough's regime.

Arthur F. Tiffin, defense counsel, opening the defense, said:

"As far as Mr. Martin having received money, you heard his confession, and we admit it."

He added, however, that it would be shown Martin was not a "public official," that he was "nothing more than an employee doing a foreman's job" and subject to dismissal at any time.

Mr. McDonough, chief defense witness, said Mr. Martin never had authority to purchase relief clothing for the ERA and that as a result of a $100,000 clothing order put through while Mr. McDonough was on his honeymoon, Mr. Martin was removed from his warehouse job.

Mr. Martin was merely a shipping and intake clerk, Mr. McDonough said, in reply to evidence showing Mr. Martin signed letters as "supply officer."

Mills to Challenge Federal Labor Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21—A legality test of the National Labor Relations Board looms today in the New Hampshire courts.

Within a few days the board is expected to hold hearings on union complaints of unfair labor practices at the Cocheco Manufacturing Company of East Rochester. When this occurs the mill will seek a permanent injunction against the board.

This was the statement made today by Stanley Burns of Dover, council for the Cocheco Mills.

Some time ago Judge George F. Morris of the Federal District Court granted the mills a temporary injunction against the board. A few days ago he discontinued the order because he held no service had been made on any member of the board.

Grange Head Favors Reversing Farm Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—What the American farmer needs is an agricultural program that will pay him for doing something, instead of nothing, L. J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, told an audience here.

The Grange Master stressed the necessity for organization among farmers, declaring the Government has done about all it can do without the aid of private organization. "The President of the United States cannot be a President just for the farmers; he must be President of the entire country, and all the numerous factions operating in the country, and only an aggresive, co-operative program on the part of the farmers can place the agricultural interests on a par, in point of influence, with industry, labor and other elements bearing on the national program," he said.

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Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	March 25	Cobh,	March 31	Mar. 24, 8:00 pm	Mar. 25, 8:00 am
Aquitania	March 27	Cherbourg,	April 3	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle,	March 28	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro,	March 29	Mar. 24, 4:00 pm	Mar. 24, 7:30 pm

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Just the swankest town and country shoes you've ever seen - and terribly smart with your tweeds and tailored things. See them in ten striking patterns, and a wide range of colors and materials. Two buckle model at top comes in brown or blue bucko, russet or black calf, white buck. The popular kiltie tongue at right comes in black, blue, brown or grey bucko, and white buck. Brown, black, grey or beige bucko, russet calf, and white buck feature the one strap below. $10.50

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Few Specialties Gain; Market as Whole Has Sagging Tendency

• Commodity and Money Markets

Most Securities Inclined to Ease, With Trading Dull

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Flood fears today acted as a further stock market depressant.

While scattered specialties succeeded in moving against the trend, many recent industrial favorites backed up for declines of fractions to around 2 points. The close was easy. Transfers approximated 850,000 shares.

Traders on Side Lines

With many traders hugging the side-lines, dullness marked dealings during the greater part of the session.

In the final hour shares of J. I. Case were up 4 points, and gainers of fractions to a point or so included Montgomery Ward, Stone & Webster, General Refractories, Pathe, Thomson-Starrett, Deere, Packard and International Harvester.

American Telephone dropped about 2 more points and declines of as much as a point were recorded by Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Smelting, Anaconda, Johns-Manville and Curtiss-Wright.

Commodities were mixed and bonds fairly steady. Foreign currencies backed up in terms of the dollar.

Flood a Factor

Besides attempting to estimate flood damages, market analysts continued to study business news.

A recovery indicator was seen in the 1933 statement of Western Union showing net income equal to $5.03 a share compared with $2.15 in 1934. The company again stressed the tax situation. It was disclosed that taxes paid by the organization during the year amounted to about $2.25 a share.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank estimated department store sales in the metropolitan area for the first half of March were 11.1 per cent larger than for the same period last year.

Trade sources reported increased inquiries from utility corporations for generating and transmission equipment and purchases later this month by the power corporations were expected to attain the high levels reached in December and January.

French francs, at the beginning of foreign currency transactions, were off .00¼ of a cent at 6.62 cents, and sterling was ⅛ of a cent easier at $4.96⅛.

Bond Movement Narrow

Prices swung narrowly in either direction in the bond market today, with the gainers appearing to have a slight edge.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s added around 2 points, and some of the other secondary carrier liens, near the finish, were able to push ahead a bit.

The U. S. Government group, although inactive, put on small fractions in those issues which changed hands. Many in the division were not traded.

Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and St. Paul 5s advanced slightly. There were similar gains in Goodyear 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tuge 5s and International Telephone 5s. Some of the issues off a bit included loans of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power and American Rolling Mill.

Foreign loans were mixed, with the German division a little soft, while Italians improved.

Paramount Pictures Shows Financial Improvement

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Substantial improvement in the financial position of the Paramount Pictures Corporation was reported by John E. Otterson, president.

He said the company's current cash and equivalent amounted to around $18,000,000, one of the highest levels for this item in the history of the organization.

The estimated 1935 net earnings would amount to more than $3,000,000. Operations in the final quarter of the year, it was added, were welcome, the profitable side of the ledger

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris—Practically the entire list including rentes weakened in the Bourse today owing to pessimism over the European outlook. The closing tone was heavy.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed steady, traders awaiting European developments and the south's reaction to the farm program.

London: Closed.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Regular	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs of record
Flood Machinery 4½% pf	Accumulated $1.12½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Holland Furnace Co. 7% pf	$2.75	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 21
Lehigh Portland Cement 4% pf	$1	..	..	..
Aust Nich & Co. A 50c	Regular	May 1	Apr. 15	
Chesebrough Mfg Co. 25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20	
Cudahy Packing 62½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4	
Do 6% pf	Q	May 1	Apr. 20	
Do 7% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Flood Machinery .25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	
Interstate Dept Stores 7% cum pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Mar. 31
Nat P&L 86 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 4
Pac Amer Fisheries Inc. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15

Shareholders on 3-18-36 approved plan of recapitalization whereby each share present 7% preferred will be transformed into a share of new 4% convertible preferred and into ½ share common stock, $25 par value. When plan becomes effective holders of 4% convertible preferred also will receive $12.50 a share in cash in further consideration of modification of rights of existing 7% preferred stock including dividends in arrears of $12.25% as of 4-1-36

Electric Boat Earnings

Electric Boat Company and subsidiaries report for 1935 a net profit, after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, uncollectible accounts, amortization and $71,466 inventory adjustments and other charges, of $414,366, equal to 58 cents a share, on 546,112 shares of $3 par capital stock, excluding treasury shares. In 1934 the company reported a profit of $139,948, after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation and other deductions, but exclusive of provision for federal taxes.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 21	Last Mar. 20
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
13⅞	10¼	Adams Express (.10b)	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
11⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
194	168⅛	Air Reduction (3½)	186¼	186	186¼	186
5¾	2	Airway Elec App	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
17⅜	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15¼
4⅝	2¾	Allegheny Corp (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30¾	13¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24½	24½	24½	24½
199⅞	157	Allied Chem (6)	194	193	193	193¾
27¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25½	25¼	25½	25
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
48	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	46¾	46½	46½	45¾
24	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25¾	24⅜	25⅞	24
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	4½	4½	4½	4½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	115	114½	114½	114
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55½	55	55	54½
50¾	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49	49	49	49½
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.70)	48	48	48	47¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	123½	121	121	124
41	32⅝	Am Car & Fdry	35½	35	35½	35¼
47½	31	Am Chain	45	45	45	45
13⅞	8½	Am Colortype	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	29¾	28¾	29	30⅜
3⅛	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
1⅝	7	Am & For Pow	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
43	21¾	Am & For Pow pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
37⅛	26	Am & For Pow 6	32	32	32	..
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	15½	15½	7¼
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41	41	41	40
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¼	40	40¼	40
4⅜	3	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	18	18	18	18
12⅞	10⅝	Am International	11½	11½	11½	11½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31	30¾	30¾	32
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	84	84	84	..
29⅞	24¾	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
35⅞	27¾	Am Metal	34⅝	34¼	34¾	34¾
12½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	11¼	12⅛	11⅜
50⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% (1¼)	49¾	48½	48⅞	49½
60½	43	Am P&L 6% (1½)	57½	57⅛	57½	57¾
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	23¾	23¼	23⅝	23½
34	28⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
116½	81⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	108	108	108	110
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	23½	23¼	23½	23½
31	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29	28¼	28½	28¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	89	88	88½	89¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60½
133¾	93¾	Am Steel Fdries	30⅛	30¾	30⅝	30
115	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	111½	111⅛	111⅛	111½
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
61⅛	51¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¼	54¼	54⅛	54½
28⅝	22⅛	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	22	20⅝	22	23
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162	160¼	160½	162¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90	90	90	89¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	91	91	91
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	149¾	149⅝	149⅞	6
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6½	6	6½	27¾
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	28½	27	28¾	6
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	22¼	22	22	22
11½	9⅞	Am Woolen	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	(65¾)	65¼	63¾	65¼
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7	7	7	7
73⅛	28	Am Zinc Lead & S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
26¾	15½	Anaconda Cop (1¼b)	35⅝	35	35⅛	35¾
110½	105¼	Anchor Cap (1.60)	23¾	23¾	23⅞	23¾
73⅝	43⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	107⅜	107⅜	101⅜	..
15	7½	Armour Ill	6	5⅞	6	6
22¼	8¼	Armour Ill A	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
17⅜	13½	Arnold Constable (½)	19¼	18¾	19½	19
80½	59	Artloom Corp	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
104	90¾	Asso Dry Goods	75	74¾	74¼	75
16⅛	12	Atchison T&SF (2e)	100½	100	100	100½
54¼	40⅛	Atchison pf (5)	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
73¼	4⅜	Atl Gulf & W I	31⅛	30¾	30¾	31
		Atl Refining (1)	49½	49	49½	49½
		Auburn Auto	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
		Aviation Corp Del				

—B—

67⅛	41¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	50⅛	51⅛	50⅝	49⅞
54½	37¾	Baldwin L p (h)	46½	46	46	47½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19½	19¼	19¼	19¾
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	28¼	26	26¼	26½
110⅜	109	Bamberg pf (6½) 110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16
49⅜	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20
50¾	42¼	Barker Bros pf	93	93	93	94¾
18⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17½	17½	17⅝	17½
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3a)	94	93¾	94	68¼
16¼	13⅜	Belding Hem (1)	15	14⅞	15	15
26¼	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24½
24⅝	20⅜	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	23⅛	22¾	23¼	23⅛
55¾	52½	Beth Steel	55½	55⅛	55⅛	56¼
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18	18	18	18
120	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	119¾	119¼	119¾	119¼
39¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (¾)	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
20¾	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18	18	18	18
26¼	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23½	23¾	23⅝	23½
63¼	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	60¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28¼	28¼	28½	28½
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
69	60	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅜	15⅞	16	16½
64⅝	51⅜	Briggs Mfg (2½)	61	60¾	60¾	61¼
60½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	60½	60¼	60½	60
50⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48⅛	47⅜	47⅞	48½
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2f)	47½	47¼	47¼	48
11	7	Brooklyn Queens	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	44	44	44	44
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51½	51½	51½	51
12¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
18¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12⅛	12	12	12⅛
20⅜	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
15	9½	Budd Mfg	13¾	13¼	13⅛	13⅜
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
19½	12	Bulova Watch	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
31⅜	22¾	Bullard	26	26	26	26½
32⅛	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60f)	29⅝	29½	29⅛	29⅞
8¼	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
18⅜	14¼	Bush Term deb (h)	18⅜	18½	18½	18⅝
24⅜	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	24⅛
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Z	6½	6	6¼	6¼
3⅝	1	Butterick (h)	1⅞	1	1	1⅛
25¾	23¾	Byron Jackson (.80f)	24	23⅞	24	24⅛

—C—

37⅝	33⅛	Calif Pack (1½)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
17⅜	8⅜	Callahan Z & L	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	8¾
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	8⅛	zz8⅞	8⅞	8¾
36⅞	30	Campbell W & C (1f)	35¾	35	35½	35
16⅞	11½	Canada Dry	15¼	14¾	15¼	14⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13	13	13⅛
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
135⅜	92½	Case Thresh	137¼	133	136½	133
72	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	72⅛	70¾	71	70¼
27¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28⅛	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
11⅞	19¼	Celotex Co	29	29	29	29
9¾	7⅜	Century Ribbon	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
56⅜	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56⅛	55⅛	55¾	55⅝
18⅛	13⅞	Certain-Teed	17⅜	17	17⅜	16¾
90½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90	90	90	90
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
43⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	42	41½	42	41½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	68	68	68	68¼
61	51	Chess & Ohio (2.80)	57⅜	57	57	57½
3⅛	2⅛	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅜	4½	4½	..
2⅜	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
31⅝	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	30	30	30	30¼
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4	3¾
7⅞	3⅜	Chi & N western (h)	4	3¾	4	3¾
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞
3	1⅜	Chi RI & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7⅞	3⅜	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8	4¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
26⅛	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	24¾	22¾	23¾	23¾
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	28	27⅞	27⅞	27½
11⅞	7	Childs Company	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
101½	85½	Chrysler (7)	95¾	95	95¼	95¼
19⅞	12¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅛
86½	72¼	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81	79¾	80	80
42	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	42¾	41	42½	41
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1)	44½	44½	44½	45
70½	3	Cluett Peabody (1)	60	60	60	60
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	99¼	99¼	99¼	91
20⅜	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	18⅞	18½	18½	18½
109¼	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	102¾	102¼	102⅝	103
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	48⅛	47⅞	48	47¾
15⅞	4	Collins & A pf (7)	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
112	107¼	Colonial Beacon Oil	21	20½	20¾	20¾
22½	8¼	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞
9⅜	5¼	Colo F&I pf (h)	25	24½	25	25
49	24⅞	Colo & Southern	32	32	32	33
36¼	21½	Colo & So 1pf	33½	33	33½	34
37⅝	19½	Colo & So 2pf	36	36	36	18¾
36	16	Columbia Gas (.20e)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19
20⅜	10	Columbia G pf A (6)	99½	99½	99½	99
90	90½	Columbian C vtc (4f)	116¾	116¾	116¾	115¾
94	44	Comm Credit (2½)	50½	50¼	50¼	50½
52⅝	44	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	62¼	62	62	62½
64⅝	55	Comm Solvents (.60)	21¾	21⅛	21½	21½
24⅝	20¼	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
8⅝	5½	Comwith & S pf (3)	66½	66½	66½	65½
82	60	Conde Nast Pub	97¾	97	97⅜	10
12¼	8¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	38¾	38	38½	38½
44⅜	35⅞	Conn Ry & Lt	14	14	14	14
20	14	Conn Ry & Lt pf	24⅛	24	24	24¾
13½	24⅜	Consol Cigar	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
13⅝	9¼	Consol Film Ind	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
7⅞	5½	Consol Oil (1)	34¾	34⅜	34½	34¼
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Gas (5)	106	106	106	106
108½	102	Consol Laundries	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅛
6⅞	11⅜	Consol Oil (.40)	15	14¾	14¾	14⅞
11⅛	6¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅛	7	7	1
1⅜	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
26⅛	19¾	Container b	17½	17½	17½	17½
19⅛	15⅜	Cont Baking A	21⅝	21	21	21⅛
19⅛	15⅜	Cont Baking B	82	81	81	81½
87⅛	73¼	Cont Can (3)	21¼	21	21	21½
38⅝	30⅝	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	41¼	41⅛	41¼	41¼
48	41	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	34⅝
4⅝	2¼	Cont Motors	35⅛	35	35⅛	35⅛
36½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	64	64	64	64
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	71½
78⅛	68⅛	Corn Products (3)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
37⅝	31⅞	Coty	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35¼
17⅜	15⅛	Cream of Wheat (2)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
17⅜	15½	Crosley Radio (.10e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
54⅛	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	50⅛	50	50⅛	50½
12⅜	7⅞	Crown Zeller vtc	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2⅜	1⅛	Cuba Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13⅜	7⅞	Cuba RR pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
11⅛	6½	Cuban Am Sugar	12¼	12	12	12
98	94	Cuban Am Sugar pf	96	96	96	99
46⅛	41¼	Cudahy Packing (2½)	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40⅞
104⅝	98⅛	Curtis Pub pf (7)	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	100⅞
19	9¾	Curtiss-Wright	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
11⅜	10¼	Curtiss-Wright A	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
82	62	Cushman's (.8)	82	82	82	82
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (½b)	59	58¼	58¼	59

—D—

		Deere & Co	83½	82½	83½	82½
84	52	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	39½	39½	39½	39½
31	27	Delaw W O (.50f)	30¼	29¾	30¼	29¾
26	22	Del & Hudson	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
52	36⅛	Del Lack & W	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝
19	14⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
57⅞	47⅜	Devoe & Ray A (2)	54	54	54	54
47½	41½	Diamond Match (1½f)	46	45¾	46	45¾
47½	38	Diamond M pf (1¼f)	40	40	40	40
44⅜	34⅛	Distillers Co Seag	37⅞	37⅛	37⅝	37⅜
11⅞	6¼	Dome Mines (2f)	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
11⅞	8½	Dominion Stores	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
11⅞	6¼	Douglas A	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
148⅛	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	146¼	145¾	146¼	147
133⅝	119	du Pont deb (6)	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	..

—E—

8¼	7½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
167⅛	156½	Eastman Kodak (8f)	162	162	162	161
38½	33¾	Eaton Mfg (2)	35⅛	35	35⅛	35⅛
26⅞	20¾	Elkington Schild	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
44⅝	36⅞	Elec Auto-Lite (1.50)	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
116	110½	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	114⅝
14⅜	11⅝	Elec Boat	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
7⅞	6¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
15⅜	13⅝	Elec Pow & Lt	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜
64⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	67½	66¾	67	67
69	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	67½	66¾	67	67
55¼	48⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2f)	51½	51	51½	51
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	1
12½	7½	Engineers Pub S	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
58	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
64⅞	55	Engineers P S 6pf	66	66	66	64⅞
17⅝	11⅝	Erie RR	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
27⅜	16⅝	Erie RR 1pf	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	35⅛	35	35⅞	35¼
40⅞	31½	Evans Products (1)	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅛
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet				

—F—

3⅛	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14½	11½	Fairbanks pf	14¼	14	14¼	13⅝
49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
38⅛	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	37½
13¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11½	11	11	11¼
12¼	2½	Fed Water Serv	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
4¼	1⅞	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	2¾	2⅝	2	2⅛
25½	20½	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¼
49½	42	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	25	25	25	..
25	20¼	Firestone T&R (1.20)	31¼	31	31	31¼
33⅛	24⅞	Florsheim Shoe A (1f)	26	25½	26	..
29½	18	Follansbee B (h)	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
11¾	4½	Foster-Wheeler	33	33	33	32½
38¾	27	Foster-Wheel pf	111	111	111	114
127	111	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½
38	33½	Franklin Sim pf (79)	70	69½	70	..
77½	64	Freeport Texas (1)	32	31	31½	30⅞
35⅝	28½	Fuller pr pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
75	47⅜	Fuller 2pf	43	41	41	..
53½	35					

—G—

6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5	5	5¼
15¾	12	Gamewell	18¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
63	47½	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	56	55½	56	56¼
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (1¼e)	32⅜	31	32½	32
14⅜	12	Gen Baking (.80)	13	13	13	12⅞
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	30¼	29½	30¼	30¼
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	93	93	93	92
58½	54⅝	Gen Cigar (4f)	57¼	57¼	57¼	..
41⅞	36⅛	Gen Electric (1)	39¼	38⅞	39½	39¼
36	33⅜	Gen Fdods (1.80)	41⅞	35¼	35¼	35¼
⅝	⅛	Gen Gas & E A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
39	39	Gen Ital Edison (3.85e)	53½	47¼	47¼	47½
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60¼
65

Business and Industry

Wide Surge in Spring Purchasing Quickens Retail Business

Commerce and Finance

Sharp Declines In Wheat Mart As War Fears Lessen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 21—The subsidence of war fears left the wheat market with poor support, as much of the recent buying was on account of the political crisis in Europe. The selling of wheat bought on this account came into a market that had a thin supply of buying orders, and as a result the price structure weakened, with a sharp reaction from the tops of a week or so ago.

Coincident with the more favorable turn in the political situation abroad, receipts at Kansas City and at Minneapolis increased sharply, weakening cash premiums which have been abnormally high for several months. This further restricted the general buying demand, and for several days the trend has been irregularly downward, Chicago May at the low point being down to 97⅜ cents.

Winnipeg Weakens

Winnipeg has weakened with Chicago, and Liverpool has had a heavy tone much of the week. Export business in Canadian has been spasmodic but there was a little business in wheat from Vancouver to the Orient for the first time in several months. China has also been a fair buyer of Australian wheat.

Cash premiums at Chicago weakened a little toward the end of the week. No. 2 red winter being quoted at 4 to 5 cents over the May, which was a relative decline of 1 to 1½ cents. For some time there has been a weakening tendency in cash prices at Minneapolis and Kansas City, due to large receipts, and a slower milling demand, but until the past day or so Chicago red winter wheat premiums have held firm.

Visible stocks are decreasing at a fairly rapid rate, and receipts of red winter wheat have not been large, but the milling demand has been a little more irregular. Flour sales increased a little the past week, but mill production dropped quite sharply, after having been unusually heavy for several months.

Weather Unfavorable

The weather conditions have been unfavorable in the West and Southwest, there having been no rain of consequence since the first of March. In view of the lack of rains there has been surprisingly little complaint about the condition of the crop. The deficiency of moisture is notable over a wider territory in the hard winter wheat section than last year. Considerable damage in the valleys and lowlands of the East as result of floods is apprehended.

Generous shipments of Canadian wheat the next four months would help the United States price situation. At present United States processors are taking roughly about 500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat a week, the total imports on which duty has been paid since last summer totaling upward of 25,000,000 bushels.

Liquidation in oats followed by selling of corn later in the week affected all the grains adversely. Receipts of both corn and oats at primary points are quite liberal, and the shipping demand is too slow to be much of a help at the present time.

Commercial Credit Plans To Obtain American Credit

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A. E. Duncan, chairman of Commercial Credit Company, and J. F. McFadden, president of the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, announced that plans have been completed for acquisition of American Credit by Commercial Credit, subject to approval by directors of the companies.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Auto Production Continues to Rise

By the Associated Press

Detroit, March 20

CRAM'S REPORTS, INC., estimated today that output of motorcar factories this week totaled 95,223 cars and trucks, compared with 90,660 units last week and 100,065 for the comparable week of last year.

It predicted "another slight increase" for the final week of March.

Manufactures Take On More Unemployed Than Other Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—More unemployed workers have been absorbed by manufacturing industries during the last two years than any other branch of industrial activity, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Of the total reduction in unemployment between January, 1934, and January, 1936, 80.3 per cent is attributable to improved conditions in manufacturing industries.

Unemployment in non-manufacturing industries in the first month of 1934 constituted 66.6 per cent of the total estimated unemployment. Two years later it had increased to 71.2 per cent of the total. The situation outside of manufacturing, construction, and mining, appears to have become worse rather than better.

Unemployment in manufacturing, according to the board's estimates, declined from 3,597,000 in January, 1934, to 2,824,000 in January, 1936, or approximately 22 per cent. The construction industry absorbed about 255,000 workers, representing a decline of 20 per cent in the number of unemployed in that field. Mining re-employed 26,000, or slightly over 5 per cent of its proportion of unemployed workers.

In the combined fields of trade, and transportation and communication, unemployment increased from 2,743,000 to 2,802,000 during the two-year period. These two groups accounted for 25.4 per cent of the total volume of unemployment in January, 1934, and 28.5 per cent in January, 1936.

Number of Farms In United States Higher by 8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—There was an increase in the number of farms in the United States in the period between April 1, 1930, and Jan. 1, 1935 of 8.3 per cent or from 6,288,648 on the former date to 6,812,350, according to a digest from the 1935 federal farm census released by William L. Austin, director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

On the 1935 census date, 1,054,515,111 acres were in farms, compared with 986,771,016 acres in 1930. The increase was 67,644,095 acres, or 7 per cent. Approximately 55 per cent of the land area in the United States was in farms in 1935. Of the land in farms 34 per cent was used for crops and 49 per cent for pasture or grazing in 1934.

This increase reflects, in a major degree, the effects of the depression in checking the flow of population from farms to factories and mines and in causing many who were dependent upon industrial pursuits to turn to the farm for all, or a part, of their livelihood.

In general, the largest increases in the number of farms were in or near mining or industrial areas and in a considerable portion of the areas sometimes designated as "subsistence farming." Some of the areas showing large increases included Connecticut, Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts, northeastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, the southern Appalachians, the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, the Birmingham, Ala., industrial area and northern Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Great Plains region and the cotton belt show little increase. Decreases were, for the most part, in scattered counties throughout the cotton belt, with the largest decreases in the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta.

Between April 1, 1930, and Jan. 1, 1935, the value of farm land and buildings in the United States declined approximately one third, or from $47,879,838,358 to $32,858,844,012. The largest decreases were in the West North Central States and the least in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. On a par farm basis the decline amounted to $2791, the average value being $4823 in 1935, compared with $7614 in 1930.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It's a common observation that the mainspring of our recovery is the house-building boom, and the duration of recovery is bound up in the thoughts of many people with the building of houses. You might imagine therefore that our statisticians and economists are busy compiling figures to show the progress of the boom, and give a warning so soon as it shows signs of slackening off. Unfortunately, housing is just another of the very many matters upon which we English don't gather the proper statistics.

Compared with America, we live in a twilight of statistical guesswork. Our Bank of England for example gives us nothing like the comprehensive information provided by the Federal Reserve Board; it prefers to wrap up its actions in "honorable" secrecy.

Private Building Leads

Some evidence can be got from figures published by the Ministry of Health to show the number of houses completed year by year. From these figures it appears that the housing boom started suddenly about the third quarter of 1932, and that the new houses which are springing up on the outskirts of towns all over the country are being built almost entirely by private speculative builders without state assistance. Thus in the year ended September, 1930, out of a total of 260,000 houses, 106,000 were built by private enterprise; in 1931 the total was 195,000 of which 130,000 were provided by private enterprise; and in subsequent years the corresponding figures were: in 1932, 130,000 private out of 202,000 total; in 1933, 167,000 private out of 227,000 total; in 1934, 258,000 private out of 313,000 total; and in 1935, 274,000 private out of 316,000 total.

These figures must not be taken as completely accurate. They exclude for example all the large apartment houses which are being built all over London. At best they can be taken only as a rough guide of relative changes in the housing accommodation of the country.

More Able to Buy Houses

The vast majority of the new houses are built for sale, at a price of around £700, to the middle and lower middle classes, who put down part of the price in cash, and borrow the rest on mortgage from the building societies. Part of the explanation of the increase in house building which started in 1932, is that thanks to cheap money, lower interest and mortgage rates, and so on, building costs have fallen by something like 10 per cent. But the main reason is that thanks to depression in the agricultural countries from which we buy our food, costs of food, clothes, etc., have fallen since 1927 to 1929, while money wages and salaries have remained nearly unaltered. Our middle classes have more to spend, and they spent it on things like houses and motorcars.

This increased ability to buy houses is not something which appeared abruptly at the end of 1932; and the usual explanation of the sudden increase in building and buying of houses which did start then, is that the buyers began to have confidence in the future, and were not so inclined to save or hoard against the risks of economic uncertainty. So long as that confidence does not disappear rapidly, the question of how long the boom can last must be measured by comparison of house building with the needs of the people.

Need for 330,000 Houses Annually

From the results of the last census of production, made in 1931, an estimate was obtained of the country's housing conditions. It appeared that nearly 7 per cent of the population was then living with two or more persons per room; and it was calculated that to restore conditions to about the same level as before the war, we should have to build about 170,000 houses every year for the next 10 years. But a prewar standard is nothing to boast about and, if everyone is to be decently, but not extravagantly, housed within a generation, it has been reasonably estimated that we shall have to provide 1,020,000 houses for overcoming the present shortage, 714,000 for the prospective increase in the number of families, 1,000,000 for slum clearance, and 3,760,000 for obsolescence. This makes a total of 330,000 houses every year for the next 20 years.

During the last four years the average rate of construction was nearly 250,000 a year; yet there has been no increase in vacancies, practically no replacement of obsolete houses, very little slum clearance, and therefore the increased supply of houses must have been absorbed by an increase in the number of family units wanting separate houses. This is not a condition which can continue indefinitely.

There are already slight signs that the private building boom may be slowing down, and yet extremely little has been done toward removing the slums. It is fairly definitely established that private enterprise cannot provide houses to let at a rent of 10 shillings a week; but, without such low rents, present occupants of slum houses cannot afford to remove to new ones, and therefore the job of abolishing slums can only be done with the aid of government subsidy.

Recovery vs. Activity

A Slum Clearance Act was passed by the Labor Government of 1930, only to be mutilated in the interests of economy by the National Government of 1932. The Government has a five-year slum-clearance plan which proposes to eliminate 280,000 slum houses by 1938, yet in the first two years of its operation only one fifth of the program has been completed.

Last year the present Government produced an ambitious scheme to define overcrowding on fairly adequate lines (maximum crowding allowed is two person per room in a one-room "house"), and make overcrowding a punishable offense. A survey is at present being made of conditions throughout the country, and to help abolition of such overcrowding as may be disclosed the Government offers a subsidy.

It is one of the most bitter commentaries on modern economic affairs that a government which has strenuously resisted adequate attempts to solve this and similar vitally important social problems, on the grounds that we cannot afford the desired solution, should now be about to ask the country to shoulder a vast financial burden for rearmament. We are already being told that rearmament will provide a stimulus to "recovery"; a word which apparently no longer implies an improvement in the real standard of living of the population, but merely increased activity of the population, irrespective of the product of that activity. It may be useful houses, or gentle boondoggling, or instruments of destruction; it no longer matters so long as your people are busy. It's all recovery!

Chemical Research Makes Good Progress Even in Depression

The spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Kansas City, April 13 to 17. Below are set forth some of the accomplishments of the chemical industry in the last few years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At the Biennial National Exposition of Chemical Industries in December, 1933, the American Chemical Society exhibited an imposing group of products, all of which had been announced by American chemical industry during the depression years. To this group of products the society attached the name "Children of Depression." Subsequently, at the 1935 exposition, the society arranged a similar exhibit which was called "Children of Recovery." Behind these depression developments lies a story of chemical research, that creative force that has achieved for America many new industries and that promises to remake old industries.

Industries, like men, fare according to the quality of services rendered. The chemical industry, like the automobile industry, did not go into research hibernation during the depression. Both of these industries utilized the precious time at their disposal to develop new and better products, despite the fact that their markets fell off severely as judged by 1928-1929 volume. The results of this policy have been justified not only from the viewpoint of improved performance during the depression itself, but as a means of preparedness for the present rising tide of business.

Comparison of Prices

One measure of progress achieved by the chemical industry during the depression is the course of commodity prices in general as compared with sales price index of du Pont products, as these products represent a fair cross section of the American chemical industry. The following facts bearing on such a comparison are quoted from the du Pont Company's annual report for 1935:

Figures published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the weighted average wholesale price of 784 commodities used in the official government index fell 38.2 per cent from the 1926 average to the low point reached at the end of February, 1933. During the same period, the weighted average selling price of du Pont products, as nearly as can be estimated, fell 34.1 per cent. Since this date, however, the general wholesale price level had advanced 34.5 per cent to the end of 1935, whereas the du Pont sales price index has actually declined 3.6 per cent further. At present, therefore, general wholesale prices are down scarcely 17 per cent from the 1926 average, while on the average, du Pont prices are down 36.5 per cent from the 1926 base, having reached their lowest point at the end of 1935.

Likewise, the cost of living as estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board had, in November, 1935, advanced about 18 per cent from the low point reached in April, 1933: retail food prices (according to government estimates) were up 37.4 per cent; clothing was up 22.7 per cent; and rent had gained 16.5 per cent. However, during this same period the du Pont sales price index actually showed a small decline, notwithstanding the increased cost of raw materials, wages and taxes. As previously suggested, this marked difference in trend in the average selling prices of your company has been due in no small measure to the continual development of new and improved processes.

Specific Developments

Another measure of progress is afforded by enumerating some specific developments among products and processes. For example, for the six years, 1930 to 1935 inclusive, the following list represents only the more important developments announced by the du Pont Company.

Organic dyestuffs of a type which give a wider range of shades and tints in rubber fabricated articles; additional dyestuffs for textile use; chemicals to prevent staining, rotting and fungous growths in freshly sawed woods; chemicals to prevent corrosion of steel when steel is treated with acids for removal of rust or scale; chemicals to prevent discoloration and gum formation in gasoline; new types of synthetic resin paint introduced under the name "Dulux"; new solvent alcohols produced by high-pressure synthesis.

Rubber Substitute

A synthetic paint oil having unusual resistance to weather and to chemical action; new dyestuffs for cotton, for natural silk, and for acetate rayon; new fungicides for citrus fruits, and a synthetic rubber-like material called "DuPrene." Not only does "DuPrene" have the strength, elasticity and toughness of natural rubber; it is superior to natural rubber in resistance to heat, sunlight, oils, solvents, chemicals and abrasive action. In an emergency "DuPrene" is adaptable for any commercial purpose for which natural rubber is ordinarily used. Whereas natural rubber is a product of the tropics, "DuPrene" is made from coal, salt and limestone, all of which are exceedingly plentiful and cheap.

A denaturant for industrial alcohol, sold under the trade name "Pontol" and authorized for such use by the Federal Government; special premium fuels for use in internal combustion engines, particularly for racing; new synthetic perfume materials, notably "Astrotone," a synthetic musk; detergents, superior in many respects to ordinary soaps and adapted particularly for textile use; improved X-ray film, adapted particularly for use by the medical profession; an improved process for making tin oxide, a white pigment widely used in making vitreous enamel products and plumbing fixtures; a process for making pure nitrate of ammonia, heretofore made only abroad and used for making nitrous oxide anesthetic; improved industrial explosives, particularly for use in coal mines; an improved shotgun powder, notable for clean-burning, uniformity, and good keeping qualities.

Synthetic Camphor

Synthetic camphor, made from American turpentine and which has replaced a large proportion of natural camphor, an essential commodity available only from abroad; "Nitramon," the safest blasting agent yet devised, so safe that it cannot be exploded by sharp blow, by impast of a rifle bullet, by flame or by commercial blasting caps; urea, an essential ingredient of urea-formaldehyde plastics, of certain medicinals, and valuable as a constituent of fertilizers; improved "Duco," a pyroxylin-base finish developed primarily for automobiles; improved titanium pigments for use in paints; new non-flammable and non-explosive solvents for dry-cleaning and degreasing; improved antifreeze products for use in automobile radiators.

Such are a few of the "Children of Depression" brought forth by the American chemical industry and which will grow to bigger stature as recovery proceeds.

United Air Lines' Deficit Negligible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—United Air Lines Transport Corporation reports a net loss of $1392 for the year 1935, according to the annual report given out by W. A. Patterson, president of the company.

This compares with a loss in 1934 of $2,283,525, of which $1,117,567 was incurred in the air mail annulment period, when the company was deprived of mail revenue.

The balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1935, shows cash of $2,233,963, current assets of $4,136,105 and current liabilities of $920,441. Net working capital amounted to $3,215,663, compared with $2,888,952 at the close of the previous year.

Passenger and cargo revenue last year was $8,283,100, an increase of 22 per cent over the total in 1934. Miles flown increased from 14,023,584 miles in 1934 to 14,855,109 miles.

The 177,457 revenue passengers, an increase of 30,318 over the previous year, paid $4,933,376 for transportation, a gain of $732,945 in passenger revenue. Express revenue increased from $249,777 in 1934 to $308,650 in 1935 and express poundage gained from 1,095,593 pounds to 1,723,180 pounds, or approximately 54 per cent of all air express in the United States.

Manitoba's Telephone System Has $100,000 Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba's publicly-owned telephone system shows a gain of over $100,000 in its net earnings for the fiscal year of 1935, according to information furnished to the provincial legislature.

The system's total revenue amounted to $2,835,362, a gain of $38,377, over the previous year. There was a decrease in expenditures of nearly $80,000. The system reports that it is operating its rural division at a loss of $30 per telephone per year, due to the constantly decreasing number of subscribers resulting from the present economic conditions. A new system of rural rates has been instituted however, and it is proving satisfactory. It is a limited service, the rate for which is $1 per month, with an additional charge of two cents for each call in excess of 30 calls per month.

The telephone system also operates a radio department, controlling station CKY, the only provincially-owned radio station in the Dominion.

Consumer Buying At Fastest Pace In Last 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Retail business witnesed a surge in spring buying during the past week, and it developed into broader proportions as consumers pressed to cover immediate merchandise needs and Easter requirements, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

A number of stores increased their selling staffs as the number of shoppers to be served was the largest for this season since 1931.

All Sections Benefit

"Although sales of women's dresses, suits and coats increased rapidly," the report continues, "and more attention was given men's clothing, nearly all departments shared in the enlarged volume for the week. Household furnishings, electric refrigerators, radios, hardware, paints, spring cleaning necessities and athletic goods contributed substantially in boosting aggregate sales.

"Excepting the flooded areas," says the survey, "in which business at some centers was brought almost to a standstill, the uptrend of retail sales was extended, gains for the week running to 10 to 15 per sent. With two of the districts struggling against adverse weather conditions, however, the estimated average of volume for the country was only 8 to 12 per cent higher than for the comparative 1935 week. Floods held the gain for the New England states down to 4 to 8 per cent. In some parts of the East, flooded retail streets made shopping impossible, so that the increase in sales of 8 to 10 per cent was contributed by the larger cities.

"In the Middle West, on the other hand," the report continues, "retail trade was accelerated, increasing over the previous week's volume by as much as 20 to 30 per cent and over last year's by 15 to 20 per cent. Buying was resumed in the Northwest as the weather turned more favorable, sales exceeding the 1935 total by 12 to 15 per cent. With an abrupt rise for the week, the increase for the South was extended to 15 to 20 per cent. In the Southwest the gain ranged from 12 to 15 per cent. The Pacific coast made one of the best showings for the week, as the average was 18 to 22 per cent ahead of a year ago, with apparel and housefurnishings leading.

Wholesale Buyers Active

"With the deferred buying of February released in a constantly mounting volume, most of the wholesale markets reported last year's orders for the comparative week exceeded by 10 to 15 per cent, with the gain in some of the apparel divisions as much as 20 per cent.

"Reorders for all types of women's wear were heavy, and there was more buying of both men's and boys' clothing, shoes, sports goods, underwear and furnishings.

"There was a larger flow of orders from country merchants for shoes, rubber footwear, groceries, and dry goods, but business sent in by road salesmen in the East and New England States was curtailed, due to disrupted traffic in flooded areas," the report concludes.

Criticizes Industry

Blank & Stoller

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

Industry Is Not Helping Recovery Program, Says Ickes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—"Industry has not been helping out with the recovery program," declared Secretary Ickes before the Senate interstate commerce committee yesterday.

Mr. Ickes testified in favor of a bill to eliminate the basing-point formula for establishing prices and said that millions of dollars have been lost to Government as a result of the frequent submission of identical bids for government projects.

"If we hadn't had to readvertise for bids so much, recovery would have gone ahead faster," he said. "The mills wouldn't have been closed down so much. Instead of industry coming to and co-operating with the Government, factory after factory has been closed."

He asserted there is a "marked increase" in the frequency with which identical bids are submitted.

Asked by Senator Minton whether this was a manifestation of the operation of the basing-point system, he said: "In my opinion it is, particularly in the cement and steel industries."

Prices under the usual form of basing-point systems include transportation costs figured from previously fixed base points.

Speaking of bidding practices, Mr. Ickes said:

"Situations where bids have been the same to the second or third decimal point have occurred so often that it is a fair inference that the bidding does not represent free and unrestricted competition. Such instances as I have referred to may merely be curious coincidences, but where bidders located in widely separated parts of the country submit identical bids on a commodity, there must be some reason for it—such as the operation of a basing point or other price formula system. I haven't any doubt but that this practice has cost the people millions of dollars."

Demand for Light Steers Features Livestock Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 21—A shift in demand from medium weight and weighty bullocks to light weight steers and yearlings was the outstanding development in the market for fat cattle during the past week, according to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

As a consequence, light steers and yearlings closed strong to 25 cents higher, mostly 10-15 cents up, while medium weight and weighty steers finished steady. Light cattle sold practically on a grade-for-grade parity with weighty kinds late in the week, although the week's top of $11.35 was paid for weighty steers. Best light yearling steers brought $11.10.

All grades light heifers closed firm, while medium weight and weighty kinds were only steady under a liberal supply. Numerous loads brought $7.75-$8.50, best heavy Kosher heifers reaching $9. Fat cows declined 25-35 cents, and cutter grades lost 10-15 cents. Bulls finished 10-15 cents lower; choice weighty vealers fully steady, all light kinds 25-50 cents lower. Stockers and feeders ranged steady to 25 cents lower.

Hogs moved within a narrow course, finishing steady to 10 cents higher with the advance generally applied to light lights, although the entire price structure showed a tendency to strengthen.

Shipping support was not as aggressive as the previous week, being curtailed some on the past two days due to flood conditions in the East, making delivery by rail subject to rerouting. Late top was $10.75 as compared with the week's high of $10.85. Closing bulks on good and choice grades were as follows: 160-250 pounds, $10.40-$10.70; 230-300 pounds, $10.10-$10.50; 300-350 pounds, $9.85-$10.50.

Although pressure against weighty lambs was apparent all week, these offerings shared in a firm to 15-cent higher market at the week's close.

Air Reduction Net Rises Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Net profits of the Air Reduction Company for 1935 totaled $5,292,867, equivalent to $6.29 a share on 840,821 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year, compared with $4,145,416 for 1934, or $4.98 a share on 832,365 shares.

Gross sales after discounts, returns and allowances were $20,865,439, against $16,170,610 in 1934.

C. E. Adams, president, said that balance sheets and operating statements of the Pure Carbonic Company of America, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary during the year, were consolidated with those of Air Reduction for the final six months of 1935. Total sales for the year were increased thereby by $1,956,891, and net profits by $168,806 from what they would have been if the earnings from the investment in Pure Carbonic had continued from dividends.

Current assets on Dec. 31 were $20,704,178, and current liabilities, $2,682,429.

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London Leaves Door Open For New Reich Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cial formulas . . . in the usual phraseology of Geneva and Versailles.

"We see in this document not any kind of new dawn, but the expression of subjectivity, ill-will and one-sideness, particularly in the demand for the establishment on the German side only of the 20-kilometer zone."

Equality Demand Stressed

Similarly Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, speaking last night at Hamburg, to a crowd which cheered him to the echo, said:

"Whatever happens we won't withdraw one centimeter from our demands for equality, not because we want to disturb European order but because a permanent order is possible only on a basis of equality."

Herr Hitler added:

"We stand by our great proposals. The world has no right to ask will Germany keep its word. The world has no right to talk of honoring treaties. We can deliver an account for the period since 1919."

The election of March 29, Herr Hitler declared, is the proof to the world that the German nation stands behind its leader. While the nation and the leadership cooperated thus, the Almighty would aid them in the future.

Press Comment Sarcastic

"Refined Absurdity," "Shylock's Pound of Flesh" and "Germany's Readiness for Understanding Scorned"—are among the headlines regarding the London proposals which filled the press here this morning. These papers also indicate disappointment that there should be such preliminary conditions as the occupation of the Rhineland Zone by an international force before the talks on a new arrangement begin.

Quotations reproduced here, particularly from the English press in the past few weeks, have undoubtedly led many to believe that violation of the Locarno Pact, while it would be duly noted by other signatories, would then be more or less smoothed over and Herr Hitler's proposals immediately proceeded with.

A "Surprise" From London

"A surprise has come from London," writes one paper. "We expected one—but not a disappointment. Germany did not anticipate that the way of peace was again to be via the International Court at The Hague, where jurists, but not a single politician will be found, and via a neutral zone instead of by the way of Germany—of a free and equal status.

"The world has returned," the comment concludes, "to the old morass of victor and vanquished and the plans now set forth might well have been drawn up in the shadow of Versailles."

Call Proposals Scandalous

The most scandalous thing, according to Volkischer Beobachter, the Government organ, is that Germany's security on the western frontiers should constitute a "new element of unrest in international relations" and must appear as a "threat to European security." If this is the European statesmen's last word in Europe's distress, the paper continues, then Germany has also said its last word.

In the midst of these criticisms the more responsible papers however, see a ray of hope in the fact that proposals and not an ultimatum come from London, so that the possibility of German counter-proposals does at least exist.

French Deputies Vote Mammoth Defense Loan; Chamber Then Adjourns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 21—After authorizing the Government to borrow an extra 6,165,000,000 francs for national defense, the French Parliament adjourned early today until June when the new Chamber of Deputies will have been elected.

With the same virtual unanimity with which they had approved Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin's analysis of the London negotiations, the deputies passed the bill lifting the maximum limit of short term treasury bonds from 15,000,000,000 to 21,000,000,000 francs.

The entire 6,000,000,000 is for "exceptional" expenditure on armaments and defense equipment.

France Lost Out

The French press today fails completely to share Parliament's unanimous enthusiasm for the London accords. There is general approval of the new defensive operations promised by Britain in the form of immediate and precise general staff arrangements. But there is a widespread feeling that France did not receive enough for the concessions which she made and that further concessions will now be necessary before Germany will agree to negotiate.

In official circles it is asserted that the London proposal marks the extreme limit of French concessions but the press has less illusions and considers that France will now be obliged to go still farther along the road leading to negotiations with Germany.

Cheers for Flandin

Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin was enthusiastically cheered by four fifths of the members of the Chamber of Deputies as he finished his report on the London parleys on the Rhineland crisis. He stated that arrangements just perfected amounted to a practical defensive Franco-British alliance.

Voicing his "sincere hope that the German Government, realizing the gravity of its decision and the illegal character of its action, will appreciate the moderation of the demands addressed to it," M. Flandin made repeated pleas of Reichsführer Hitler not to refuse the terms of the new accord, which he categorically affirmed must be accepted in their entirety and as an indivisible whole before any negotiations with the Reich will be begun.

Pledges in Letters

M. Flandin read a letter from the British and Italian Governments giving their "official assurance" that, if the effort at conciliation contained in the London accord should fail, both Britain and Italy promised among other things "to take, in exchange for reciprocal assurances all practical measures in their power to assure the security of France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression." These practical measures, the letter specified, included arrangements between the military general staffs.

Better Security

It was this "important amelioration of our security" which M. Flandin emphasized throughout his speech today. He declared that it marked a "decisive step in post-war Franco-British relations." He affirmed that both the British and Italian governments have formally recognized that the "Locarno subsists" and that "henceforth and for as long as the treaty is not regularly abrogated. The guarantees originally intended for Germany as well as France and Belgium now are valid only for the latter."

Goes Into Any New Pact

Furthermore M. Flandin asserted that "even if the Locarno is replaced tomorrow in the framework of a general organization of peace by a mutual assistance treaty, this important reciprocal guarantee will be inserted in that treaty by virtue of the formal stipulations inscribed in our new accord."

Thus M. Flandin indicated definitely that the French Government interprets Britain's consent to conclude "immediate accords destined for eventual application of military guarantees" as unconditional and permanent.

Italy, M. Flandin said, has agreed to undertake the same obligations, and he expressed his pleasure as this "preparation for reconstitution of the Stresa Front, which should be realized now, thanks to the opening of peace negotiations, which in our opinion should rapidly bring about a simultaneous suspension of hostilities and of sanctions."

Police Force in Rhine

Acknowledging that France failed to obtain at London its other two objectives: complete withdrawal of German troops from the Rhineland and imposition of economic sanctions to force this withdrawal, M. Flandin declared that the installation of international forces in the narrow zone of the Rhineland will "testify that international law has won out." In return for this, France, he announced, undertakes not to move any more troops up to the frontier, but he asserted that "there could be no question of any international force occupying any portion whatever of French or Belgian territory."

If Germany accepts this ensemble of "moderate proposals," M. Flandin stated that "new perspectives for the consolidation of European peace will be opened up." This consolidation, however, he affirmed could not be limited to Western Europe, but must include Eastern and Central Europe as well.

Warning that German refusal would on the other hand open up "most somber possibilities," M. Flandin concluded with a plea to Herr Hitler to make possible a new world peace conference next May or June by his unreserved acceptance.

Economic Ills Laid To Business Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

proposals as merely another "manifestation" of the general tendency on the part of "those who would remake our economic life" to believe that "they themselves are better qualified to direct business and to frame business policies than are those who have spent a lifetime in responsible management of business with no government treasury to lean on."

The latest Berry report covered the broad field of both internal and external competition as related to national prosperity. Its treatment of the external competition problem was brief and orthodox. Its recommendations were merely that the domestic market should continue to be reserved for American industry "through quantitative limitations on imports, adequate tariff protection, effective anti-dumping or other necessary legislation.

Fixed Wage Standard

But in internal competition, the council found conditions which prompted recommendations for extensive and sweeping changes in the existing system. But all revolved around the central theme, achievement of a better adjustment between production and consuming power.

Because it found a long-range tendency to reduce labor's share in industrial productivity, the council recommended establishment of fixed standards of wages and hours, both in interstate and in intrastate commerce.

Certain minimum price controls and regulation of discounts are favored to avoid destructive competition, but the council declares that "combinations in restraint of trade should not be countenanced."

Not Socialistic

Careful study of the extent of mechanization and its effect on employment is advised, since it constitutes a significant element in the breakdown of consuming power unless accompanied by sharp price decreases.

These, and the basic alteration in the corporation point of view, can be achieved only by a "conscious control of the economic system," the council held. "Only a broad national plan of economic stabilization can accomplish this purpose.

"We do not propose," they said, "that the Federal Government undertake national planning by administrative fiat. On the contrary, it is our belief that every phase of such a program should be put into effect through legislative enactment without a delegation of legislative power to the administrative branch of the Government."

College Keeps Going By Selling Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEMAN, S. D.—Here in South Dakota, public schools and state institutions of higher learning get support from various tax levies. These vary from the state cigarette tax to the new state income tax.

Freeman College, however, comes under no such category, being a "church" school, but in lieu of some special sort of tax levy, and much to the financial advantage of the college, it owns a gas station.

Being the only known college in the nation in the gasoline business is a noteworthy distinction. But from the first, competition was keen. Those who suggested the idea were doubtful for a time as to the wisdom of the move. But financial aid was imperative and the gas station was built. A truck was bought to solicit bulk business among the farmers.

By running things on a strictly business basis, the venture has grown to the point where four men are given regular employment at the retail station and several substations are being added in this territory.

Quotes From Congress

Encourage Plane Builders—Florida Canal—Installment Plan—Appropriations—Defense of Supreme Court—Military Training and Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York:

So far as airplanes are concerned, if we are to build up aviation, and have the fleet of airplanes in this country which we should have, we must encourage the manufacturers. Most of the airplane concerns are operating on a shoestring, anyway.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan:

So far as I am concerned, I should infinitely rather give Florida another $5,000,000 by executive decree to fill up what has already been dug on the Florida ship canal than to waste another $190,000,000 by proceeding to conclude the undertaking.

At a time when the public credit is at low ebb, at a time when the Government already is spending $2 for every dollar we take in, I submit that there is not one scintilla of justification on the face of the living earth for a responsible Senate of the United States to commit our people to any such enterprise as this.

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D), Missouri:

Does the Senator think that when Congress appropriated the $4,880,000,000 for public works we authorized the work to be done on the instalment plan of one dollar down and a dollar forever?

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky:

I do not contend that any allocation or the establishment of any project by the President places any compulsion on Congress to finish the project by the appropriation of additional funds. That is always within the jurisdiction of Congress.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) Florida:

Miami is 365 miles south of the proposed canal. The canal would no more affect the water supply of Miami than the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, between Washington and Harpers Ferry, affects the water supply of Washington.

Senator William H. King (D) Utah:

There has been no little propaganda to excite prejudice against the Supreme Court, and one would be led to believe that the great tribunal had arbitrarily, or otherwise, declared hundreds of acts of Congress or state legislatures, or both, to be unconstitutional. The fact is that from the beginning of the Government until 1924, only 53 decisions were rendered holding invalid acts of Congress. An examination of these decisions will furnish convincing proof that most of them met with approval, and only a limited number with disapproval.

Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) New York:

Combining streamlining with efficiency, packing products in attractive cartons, national advertising, are all high-pressure methods for forcing demand to keep pace with supply. But all those things are so much lost effort if the fundamental basis for demand—buying power—is wiped out.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana:

With reference to giving military training, it seems to me that what has happened in Japan recently ought to be a lesson to the people of the United States. The Japanese have been giving their young people military training, the result of which has been that the military element has taken over the civil functions of the Government. That is one reason why, in my judgment, we should not at this time attempt to build up a great military force in the United States.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), New York:

I believe that the training these lads receive in the R. O. T. C. units is in many ways more important than all they gain in the way of scholastic achievement.

Senator William H. King (D), Utah:

I doubt the power of the Government to compel military training in private or public schools. Certainly, it ought not to attempt to exercise such power in peacetimes, and particularly when there are no imminent threats of war.

Senator Richard B. Russell Jr. (D), Georgia:

In response to a question addressed to 10,000 men who had graduated from these institutions, 97.1 per cent answered "Yes," that the course had a definite educational value, and 2.9 per cent answered "No."

Representative Francis D. Culkin (R), New York:

With one hand we are spending for reclamation $1,250,000,000, with the other hand we are spending $500,000,000 annually to retire 35,000,000 acres from production. These policies are contrariwise. They are opposed to each other, and, in my opinion, if continued they spell disaster for this country and particularly for the American farmer.

Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire:

The bill, plus the amendment, constitutes the greatest grant of power to a bureaucracy ever made by an American Congress. It is an abdication of the powers of Congress.

Wallace Sets Terms For AAA Substitute

(Continued from Page 1)

diverted to soil building and soil improving crops will be left to the farmer. The Department of Agriculture will play him $10 an acre for each acre he takes out of soil depleting crops and puts into soil conserving crops, up to 15 per cent of the total soil-depleting acreage.

In this case, with 85 acres in crops characterized as "soil depleting," this farmer could put 12 of them into soil-preserving legumes or grass and receive $120 from the Government. In addition, he could receive $1 an acre for each acre he has in soil-building crops in 1936, which would mean the 12 acres he has diverted plus the 15 acres he already has in grass or pasture, provided his method of soil conservation meets the approval of the county committee. This $27 plus the $120 would bring a total payment from the Government of $147.

No Contracts

The farmer enters into no contract with the Government as he did under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Payment is made only after actual evidence is submitted that the farmer has fulfilled the conditions laid down and performance has been certified to by his county committee. For administrative purposes the United States has been divided into five regional divisions. In addition there will be state committees as well as county and community committees to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

Temporary committees have already been set up in several states because of the need for haste in getting the 1936 program under way. Permanent county and community committees will be chosen by the farmers themselves.

Maximum Rate

The $1 an acre payment for total land used for soil building is a maximum, with the rate of payment to be determined by each state committee. In the interest of small producers, an exception is made allowing payments up to $10 without regard to acreage limitations. The $10 an acre rate for the shifting of acreage from soil-depleting to soil conserving crops will also vary among states, counties and individual farms according to their productivity. This payment is based on estimates that 80 per cent of the farmers eligible will participate in the program; if they do not, it may be increased later.

Special rates of payment are laid down for cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugar, rice and flaxseed.

Crops Classified

General classification of crops laid down by the department for purposes of the program is as follows:

Soil depleting crops: Corn, cotton, tobacco, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets; cultivated sunflowers, commercial truck and canning crops, melons, strawberries, peanuts if harvested, grain sorghums and sweet sorghums, small grains harvested for grain or when seeded alone and harvested for hay such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, emmer, spletz and grain mixtures.

Soil-conserving crops: annual legumes, biennial legumes, perennial legumes, annual lespedeza, perennial grasses, and small grains when seeded as a nurse crop and clipped green or when grown alone and turned under.

Soil-Building Crops

Soil - building crops: annual legumes when turned under as a green manure crop, biennial legumes when seeded in 1936, summer legumes when turned under as a green manure crop, perennial grasses when seeded in 1936 with or immediately following a harvested crop, small grains turned under as green manure in 1936 and followed in the summer of 1936 with an approved soil-conserving crop, and forest trees planted on crop land in 1936.

In order to assure southern tenant farmers a fair share of the soil conservation payment, the department has decreed that it shall be divided among landlords and share tenants and croppers on a specific basis as follows: 37½ per cent to the person furnishing the land; 12½ per cent to the person furnishing the work stock and equipment; and 50 per cent to be divided in the same manner that the principle soil-depleting crop, or its proceeds, is divided.

Three Premiers Meet at Rome To Plan Danube Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe, both in its political and economic aspects, is among the vital questions to be examined at the international conference which is to be held if the London proposals are accepted.

To Decide Common Policy

Italy anticipates that the three premiers will examine the problem in all its aspects and will decide on a common policy. But if Germany ultimately comes back into the League the whole central European situation will be radically altered.

The exceptionally warm welcome given to the Austrian and Hungarian statesmen is meant to show Italy's appreciation and gratitude for the friendly attitude assumed by Austria and Hungary regarding sanctions. The question of sanctions is also uppermost in connection with the London negotiations on which Italian spokesmen refuse all comment.

Reviving Danubian Pact

It is evident that a new effort is being made by Il Duce to revive the long-advertised Danubian Pact for the independence of Austria.

In the last six months or so the Fascist Dictator appeared to be so deeply involved in his African adventure and in the international complications accompanying it that he seemed to concentrate his whole attention on Ethiopia, to the exclusion of every other problem. There has been considerable uneasiness in Italian diplomatic quarters for Il Duce's apparent aloofness from the problems of Central Europe, which are of vital interest to this country.

The impression was rapidly gaining ground that Italy was gradually losing the initiative she had taken and successfully maintained for a number of years for a definite settlement of the Austrian question and the organization of peace in Central Europe in a manner consonant with Italian interests.

Austria Uneasy

Austria, too, which has hitherto considered Italy as the champion of her independence, had recently displayed a perceptible uneasiness as to the effect of the Ethiopian adventure in weakening the power and influence of Italy.

The diplomatic conversations held in London and Paris in January and February last between monarchs and statesmen concerning possible developments in the Danubian basin have gravely perturbed Italy. Those negotiations and conversations made it clear to Rome that forces were at work which intended to isolate Italy under the pretence of her present preoccupations in Ethiopia and seek a solution of the political and economic problems of Central Europe.

The maneuver to settle the affairs in the Danubian area if not behind Italy's back certainly without her active participation may have completely failed, but the mere fact that it has been attempted has made thinking Italians realize that Italy's hold in Central Europe was not today so strong as it used to be. For this reason the demand was raised in Rome by some influential quarters that Italy should no longer neglect her European interests because of Ethiopia.

Il Duce Gets Busy

Premier Mussolini has been prompt to realize all the dangers of the situation, and once more re-established direct contacts with the representatives of Austria and Hungary. A meeting in Florence between Dr. Suvich, the Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Egon Berger-Waldenegg, followed by a visit to Il Duce from Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, has preceded the conference between the heads of the Governments and Foreign Ministers of Austria, Hungary and Italy.

The object of the Rome parley is, in the first place, to emphasize that the general policy of the three countries whose representatives are assembled in the Italian capital has not departed from the general lines fixed in the Tripartite Agreements concluded in March, 1934.

Italy thus resumes once more and in a spectacular way her former leadership and the role of protector and defender of Austrian independence.

Italy's Interest

Italy is so obviously one of the powers chiefly interested in Central Europe that no agreement for a settlement of the situation in the Danubian area is possible unless she is a party to it. She has already on one memorable occasion, after the assassination of the Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, saved Austrian independence by rushing Italian divisions to the Brenner frontier, and she is apparently prepared to take similar action if further threats are made on her neighboring state. But a settlement of the Central European question cannot be achieved without the active co-operation of all the states interested in this important sector, Germany included.

The problem is fundamentally even more of an economic nature than it is political. Its political and economic aspects were all to be examined in a general conference, sponsored by Italy, which was to embody the agreements reached in a Danubian Convention. This pact, which was to be the culmination of several years' patient diplomatic work by Italy to assert her influence in Central Europe, was first envisaged in the so-called Rome Protocols of March, 1934. It was further specifically mentioned in the Italo-French accords of January, 1935 and again referred to at the Stresa Conference in April of last year.

The conference was to have been held last June and was to have been attended by all the countries surrounding Austria, with the exception of Switzerland, and by Austria herself — considering that she was somewhat interested. France, Poland and Roumania were then to be invited to "adhere" to the pact. Other powers were to be allowed to accede to it, if necessary, at a later date.

What Happened

All this should have been done in June, 1935. And this is March, 1936. What has happened to the conference and to the pact?

Well, much water has flowed under the bridges of the Tiber since June last. There are two general reasons, and both of them are right. The first reason is concerned with difficulties inherent in the conflict of interests around the idea of such a pact.

These difficulties have still to be removed, if the original plan of the conference is to be adopted. They are the shadows of the Hapsburg danger and of the pan-German danger. The second reason arises out of a state of affairs which has nothing to do with the pact under contemplation, but is a most disturbing element in the situation. This "state of affairs" is the Ethiopian war, with its many ramifications in Europe.

The task of organizing peace in Central Europe can hardly be undertaken by a State which is waging war against another country. In the hope that the African conflict may soon be brought to an end, Premier Mussolini is discussing again the question of the Danubian Conference and a convention with the Austrian and Hungarian chiefs of government.

London Jew Provides Breakfasts for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Free breakfasts for needy children in the East End, poor district of London, are being given by a Jewish resident there to honor the coming to the throne of King Edward VIII.

Writing to the Rev. Percy Ineson, superintendent of the East End Mission, which is distributing the breakfasts, the donor expressed his appreciation of "the actions of the English Royal Family toward freedom of faith and ideals which have formed such a large part of the make-up of the English character, and has developed their sense of fair play toward other nationalities, including us Jews, living in England."

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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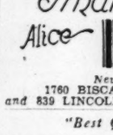
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Clyde Court Beauty Salon

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

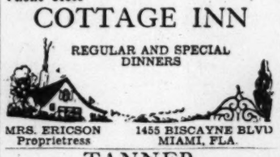
HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Upholsterers
Renovators
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

Shoe Makers Shoe Dyers
JOHNSON SHOE SHOP
20-22 S. E. SECOND AVENUE
Shoe Repairing While You Wait
Phone 2-5351

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN
REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS

MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD MIAMI, FLA.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Smart Hats Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH
"Best Quality Work"

White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel CHICAGO, ILL.

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
24 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store
●
I. Miller Shoes are exclusive with us in Orlando
●
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 2176
W. Concord, near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

C. H. Langston Service
●
Specialized Carburetor, Starter, Generator and Ignition Service. General Repairing.
●
South Orange and Jackson Dial 3111
Complete One-Stop Service for All Cars.

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOP
Beautician—Hairdresser
Permanent Waves cannot be equalled for beauty and permanence.
24 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

CENTRAL FLORIDA
HOMES, ORANGE GROVES, ACREAGE
MANAGEMENT AND APPRAISALS
GENERAL INSURANCE
ACCURATE INFORMATION
FREE BULLETINS
NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE
Incorporated
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Zella Inghram Nelle Inghram
The Gloria Hat Shoppe
Original Designers of Millinery
We Clean and Remodel
All Types of Hats
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PALM BEACH

Announcing Our Removal From
325 WORTH AVENUE
to
15 VIA MIZNER
Italian Wares, China, Glass, Tole, Candles, Flowers
FANNIE RUHSTADT, Inc.
Res. Phone 4883 PALM BEACH, FLA.

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
—"10 Years in Palm Beach"—
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Builder of Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

PEERLESS SHOP
CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor
WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Bellew & Co.
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS *for* FASHION LEADERSHIP

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHF MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4083

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

PAIR'S
BEAUTY SALON
Special Prices Tuesdays
1050 Ponce de Leon
927 First National Bank Bldg.

PAINTS WALLPAPER
Lucas
a Great Name in PAINTS
WALNUT 4185 72 BROAD, N. W.

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

Jones & Coney
Commercial Printers
Folders—Booklets
411 BROADWAY PHONE 3087

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

E. C. McMILLAN
PAINT & GLASS CO.
Paints—Glass—Wallpapers
Weatherstrips—Builders' Supplies
Phone 5177 358 Third Street

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Company
19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929
MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES
Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Mail Orders Filled
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton Street Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making Special Shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing
Work Called For and Delivered

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

PEOPLES MARKET
U. R. JETER, *Manager*
MEATS—FISH PRODUCE
149 BROADWAY At Cherry Street
Phone 820 *Cash and Delivery*

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way—Quality first is our motto.
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

J.P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ... RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—French dressmaker would make, remodel, mend clothes, either at her or client's home. Box R-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SERVICE - BUREAU
Miss M. E. Fricker, Badenerstrasse 131, Zürich
Tel. 57.498 (If absent, Tel. 36.528)

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let, 2 furnished rooms, with modern comfort, from first April or later. Apply to J. Camen-Mathis.

POST WANTED

SWISS, 36 years old, financial manager of a big international concern, wishes to change position and offers his services to sound and serious enterprize; thorough experience and first-class connections and references. Offers to agency of Mme. GROB STETTLER, Rousseaustrasse 23, Zürich, Switzerland.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5800
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7841
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2443
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs. Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9691
PARIS
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

HATS *for* LADIES
Valborg Rocatis Worsaaesvej 13 St.
MODERATE PRICES

HOLLAND

OOSTERBEEK

PENSION FRIZIA
OOSTERBEEK HOOG
ANNASTRAAT 1 TEL. 5339
(In den Zomer en Winter open. (Open Summer and Winter.) Centrale verwarming, stroomend water. (Central heating, running water, garden.) Tuin endicht by tram en bosch.

THE HAGUE

TECHNICAL BUREAU PAS
RYSWYK, Z. H.
Rembrandtkade 4 Tel. 118802
Alles op gebied van Electriciteit Gas, Sanitair en Radio.
BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 331126 Post Giro 48511

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY
BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

WIENERSKOATELJÉ

Carlsson & Sandberg
RUNEBERGSGATAN 10
Executes orders for turn shoes (vändsydda) Repairs. Speciality: Turn shoes. We fetch and deliver the shoes. Tel. 214784

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Baker of Quality
Exhibition Prize Winner
NYBROGATAN 63

BREDENBERG & CO.
KNITTED GOODS AND HOSIERY
54 Drottningatan 54
16 Hamngatan 16 15 Blasieplan 15
59 Kungsgatan 59 7 Humlegårdsgatan 7
22 Götgatan 22 64a Hornsgatan 64a
Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear to order and to measure
A. B. FREDBERGS—*Skjortatelié*
Hamngatan 26, 1—Tel. 11 24 20

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

Materials
Gebr. Hess Aarau
Furniture

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS ZU SAFRAN
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
GERBERGASSE 11 TEL. 32.198

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles — Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20 M. B. K. G.

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HOPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS
A VERY COMFORTABLE HOME for Long or Short Stays
MRS. C. KAPPELER Belpstrasse 11
Also meals without rooms.

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne
ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
SANITÄRE-ANLAGEN
SPENGLER-ARBEITEN
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER
Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Barenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
ATELIER
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking-Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17, Monbijoustrasse

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

Permanent Waving
LADIES HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
MARKTGASSE 20 FIRST FLOOR
English spoken

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
Marktgasse 59 *Founded 1868*

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

BIEL

WW B
HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. WYSSBROD
Tel. 33.87
COAL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery to recommande
Stoffe und Konfektion
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

BIEL—MADRETSCH

H. GUGGISBERG
Butcher
FIRST-CLASS VEAL, BEEF and PORK
Charcuterie u. Rauchwaren

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

AU MENUET
30 Grand Quai
Everything you need for your home, you will find in our store.
ROBERT CHEVALLIER
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie Articles de Voyages
LEATHER GOODS

INTERLAKEN

®
The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen
When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI, Tel. 309
Oberländische Produktenverwertung
offeriert:
Früchte—Gemüse—Eier
Konserven—Dürrobst
Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, etc.
FRAU DÜBI-KRIEG, Urania

Baumaterialien und Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE.
Coal

LANGENTHAL

FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit Our Exposition
Bern: Langgasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

LAUSANNE

SALON DE COIFFURE
PERMANENT WAVING
SETTING
DYEING
2 Avenue du Théâtre 2
Armand Gerin Tel. 32.341
TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier, 11 Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.43

MONTREUX

CONFISERIE SPLENDIDE
Opposite Landing-Stage
HIGH CLASS TEA ROOMS
Home-made chocolates and pastries. Finest ingredients, no substitutes used. Large choice of Presents of all kinds. Light Luncheons.

NEUCHATEL

A LA MENAGERE
Place Pury
Tous articles pour le Ménage
BROSSERIE - VANNERIE
BRUSHES - BASKETS

NOUVELLES GALERIES BERNARD
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures, Maroquinerie, Chemiserie pour Messieurs
(FOOTWEAR)

Librairie
ED. DUBOIS
9, sous l'Hotel du Lac
(BOOKSTORE)

ST. GALLEN

ANTIQUES
Real old Swiss furniture
ALBERT STEIGER'S ERBEN
ROSENBERGSTR. 6 TEL. 910

STOFFE
ALLER ARTEN (MATERIALS)
A. BOPPART Multergasse 35

First Class Milk and Dairy Products
J. PETER
Metzgergasse 14 Tel. 1680

THUN

FRAU OBRECHT
OBERHOFEN
UHREN
BIJOUTERIE
UND PLATURABESTECKE
Watches, Jewellery, etc.
W. & H. GRAF
BALLIZ 34
TEL. 37.62

Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Fertilizer, Bulbs

Florist—E. LIEBI
Freienhof
Flowers for Every Occasion
NURSERY: LAUENEN

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
High Class CHINA and CRYSTAL

ZURICH

SCHREIBMASCHINEN
Verkauft und vermietet

Easy terms
OTTO C. LOHMANN
St. Gall.
Neugasse 48
(Typewriters)
Modele 6

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardseck-Zahringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

F. L. Oswald
MALERGESCHÄFT
Röschibachstr. 5b Tel. 62.551
(ART-SHOP)

GAUTSCHY KUHN A.G.
Seidengasse 10
FABRIK FEINER STRICKWAREN
Damenkleider, Jacken, Wasche, auf Mass Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt.

CHEM. TECH. PRODUKTE
BODENWICHSE "BIBOWA"
QUALITATSPRODUKTE
P. Schenkel, *Vertreter*
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Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
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LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
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The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
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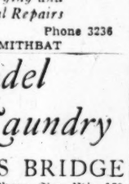
Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used



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Specializing in Outsizes
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BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
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ELOFF, KERK, and VON BRANDIS STREETS
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(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED
Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

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JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
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Motor Accessories, Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

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Household and Farm Hardware
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Specialists in Catering for WEDDINGS, DANCES, etc.
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Installations and Repairs a Speciality
Quotations FREE
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141 Chapel Street Phone 4162

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R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
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High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

Australia

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 6074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section
Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEY STREET
IVORY CABS

F. L. 4294
SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For.

FOR COMFORT——FOR CIVILITY
Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
28 Martin Place BW6268

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B. 5260

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X. 1991

MOFFATS PRINTERY
Be Sure to Phone
258 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY
TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

HAIRDRESSER
MADAME CHRISTINE
Beauty Specialist
CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Ninth Floor, State Shopping Block
MARKET STREET M. A. 5241

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers

G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

NOCK & KIRBY'S
"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
417-21 also 188-194a George Street Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway Newtown and Parramatta

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

TASMANIA

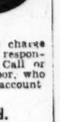
HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"



Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.

To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane

I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.

Name in Full.....
Address
FINNEY ISLES & CO. LTD

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

PRYCE & READ
DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS
Satisfaction guaranteed
Own materials made up
RENOVATIONS
173 ADELAIDE STREET
Near Edward Street

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramaphones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music All Musical Supplies

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON, *Proprietress*

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Furnishings
For over 60 years, all Victoria has known that the store pre-eminent for fine furnishings, is
CRAIG'S
Let Craig's expert interior decorators advise and assist you free of charge. A 'phone call (Cent. 9040) will bring one of these men to any Melbourne or suburban address promptly. Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd., 8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.

Beauty Service
Peterson Hair Shoppe
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

HOMES, PROPERTY INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE
C. ROBERTS, A. R. E. I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Taking Declarations and Affidavits under the Evidence Act, 1928
Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell, E. 6, (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
Real Estate Service and Advice with Pleasure

PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES
LAMPS AND SHADES
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
New Address: 367 Little Collins Street

Take YOUR WATCH
To the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
Watch Repair Specialist
McEwan House,
343 Little Collins St.
F 6881

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science church
St. Kilda Rd. *and at*
225 LATROBE ST., CITY
Also at BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS
RETREADING
TYRES

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Windsor
248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava

Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"

WIN. 1557

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 9066 Malvern, S. E. 4

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

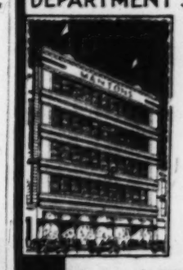
H. OLIVER & SON Pty Ltd
434 TOORAK RD. S. E. 2
PETTY'S SALON
Ladies' Wear Specialists
KAYSER Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie
CLAY KNIT Tailored Knitwear
30 Glenferrie Road, Malvern
171 High Street, Kew.

MERLES
GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne
Finest Household Delicacies, Preserved Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
From All Over the Globe in a World-Famous Melbourne Store
NUTSHELL Pty. Ltd.
Manchester Unity Arcade, Opp. Town Hall

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

MANTON'S
NEW DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STORE
"It's Smart to be Thrifty"



MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY.LTD.
Bourke St. Melbourne C.1.

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.
An INEXPENSIVE CONVENIENCE
Freshly Laundered
Towels and Coats
delivered to suit you.
A FRIENDLY SERVICE!
Phone Win. 682 386 FLINDERS LANE

FOUNDATIONS of PERSONALITY
CORSETS made to Order
by Parisian Expert
at
LOUIS PELTIER
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston St.

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL
PTY LTD.
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office
Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET
LUNCHEONS TEAS, DINNERS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9.30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969
Grace Keddie
Manageress
Cent. 7019

Oltrey's
SHOE SALON
All Newest, Exclusive Styles and Designs in
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FOOTWEAR
Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins Street, C. 1

7½ p. a. postpaid
The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly at all News Agents Throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

GOOD TAILORING
COSTUMES from £6.6.0 SUITS
GOTAL MOVITZ
Capitol House Swanston St. F. 2211

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10383
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

TYPING
General-Duplicating Illustrated

Miss E. M. Tapner
20 QUEEN STREET TEL. MU. 1248

"MONTEREY"
Guest House
Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, S.C. 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City
Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Ball & Welch
LTD.
Melbourne's Most Progressive Department Store
stocks the following special lines as advertised in the MONITOR.
BEDGGOOD SHOES
Potter & Moore's Perfumes, etc.
Roger & Gallet's Toiletries
Kleinert's Dress Shields, etc.
Buy these, and other popular lines at Ball & Welch's—where the service is always pleasant and efficient.
Flinders Street, Melbourne

INCLEY PTY. LTD.
183-187 Collins Street
Imported Dresses
Hats and Bags
Sports Wear
Millinery
PHONE C.8866

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water
All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261
Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5768 Pty. Ltd.

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

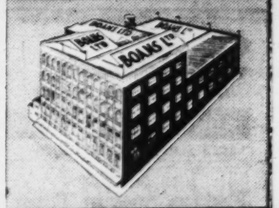
MELBOURNE Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. Hemsley
408 New Street, ELSTERNWICK
Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum, Havelock Flour sold here.
HAVELOCK SELF RAISING FLOUR

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Dadley's LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
Walk-Over and Saxone Shoes
Packard Slippers
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & COY.,
Tailors
Bristol Buildings
1st Floor 141 CASHEL ST. Tel. 41-761
Christchurch, C. 1

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories
at Bedrock Prices
All work guaranteed.
BAKER & COY.
130 Manchester Street Phone 41-3

A THOUSAND words will not leave so deep an impression as one deed.
—IBSEN

Daily Features

GOD gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.
—J. G. HOLLAND

Monitor Movie Guide

Cohan's 'The Song and Dance Man' Offers Claire Trevor in the Lead

By E. C. S.

Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen in "Song and Dance Man"

Give Us This Night (Paramount)—Musical with a score by Erich Korngold, and with Jan Kiepura and Gladys Swarthout in the leads as singers. He turns up in time to save the opera performance that is being ruined by another tenor. Philip Merivale, William Collier Sr., Sidney Toler.

Love Before Breakfast (Universal)—They can't get along either with or without each other, and so they get married after he decides that she isn't after his money. Carole Lombard, Preston Foster. Flip farce.

Love on a Bet (Radio)—Starting with a minimum of clothing and no money, Our Boy wagers that he will arrive on the Pacific coast with $100 and a fiancée or go to work. He captures the bandits and both wins and loses the bet. Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie, Helen Broderick.

A Message to Garcia (Fox-Twentieth Century)—John Boles as Lieutenant Rowan who got through the perils of the Cuban jungle with word from President McKinley in Spanish War times. Melodrama with plentiful adventures and torture scenes that will be modified before the film is generally distributed. Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck, Alan Hale, Herbert Mundin.

Modern Times (United Artists)—Charlie Chaplin in his familiar character of the amiable and blundering little tramp in contact with the speedup of modern industry, and proving as comical a misfit as he would have been in the horse-and-buggy era.

The Mysterious Avenger (Columbia)—Stencil western melodrama with Charles Starrett as the Texas Ranger who rounds up the cattle rustlers. A singing quintet provides harmonizing interludes. Joan Perry.

The Song and Dance Man (Fox-20th Century)—Claire Trevor as the dancer who is aided by her braggart partner to make good in New York and to capture the attentions of a millionaire suitor, Paul Kelly, Rutft Donnelly, Michael Whalen. With dancing numbers.

These Three (United Artists)—Melodrama of jealousy showing the mischief unfounded scandal brings into the lives of two girl teachers in love with the same man. The resentments of three secondary disagreeable characters and sundry story tricks are required to work the plot, which evokes a good deal of emotion of a sort. All ends as well as could be expected for the likable personages. Bonita Granville makes a strong impression as the imp of a child who starts all the trouble. Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon, Joel McCrea, Alma Kruger.

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine (Paramount) — Melodrama of southern mountain feuds filmed again, this time in color, which lends interest to an obvious and leisurely narrative that is pretty well out-moded today. Sylvia Sidney, Henry Fonda, Fred MacMurray, Nigel Bruce.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

New Testament

No. 103

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII. Saul, the Apostle to the Gentiles:
(Hebrew name Paul)
1. Personal Equipment:
a. Jewish:
(1) Birth: in Tarsus of Cilicia, center of education, culture, trade and citizenship, Acts 9:11; 21:39
(2) Early life: brought up in Jerusalem, at the feet of Gamaliel, according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, Acts 22:3
(3) Religion: a Hebrew of the Hebrews; a Pharisee and the son of a Pharisee, Acts 23:6; Phil. 3:4-6
(4) By trade, a tent maker, Acts 18:3
b. Roman:
Jerusalem - Cilician synagogue, Jewish traditions, rabbinic teaching, temple worship, Aramaic tongue
(1) Free born, Acts 22:27-29
(2) Citizen of no mean country, Acts 21:39
(3) Languages, Acts 21:37, 40
2. Conversion, A. D. 34-35
a. Blasphemer, I Tim. 1:12-15
b. Member of the Sanhedrin, Gal. 1:14
c. Persecutor, Acts 7:58; 8:1, 34; 9:1-2; 22:4-5; 26:11
d. Road to Damascus; sight restored, Acts 9:3-19
Note: Acts, chapters 22 and 26, give additional material on Saul's conversion
3. Preached in the synagogues, Acts 9:20-25
4. Spent three years in Arabia and Damascus, Gal. 1:15-18
5. First visit to Jerusalem, remained 15 days, saw Peter and James, the brother of Jesus, Acts 9:26-29; Gal 1:18-19

(To Be Continued Daily)

For the Scrapbook

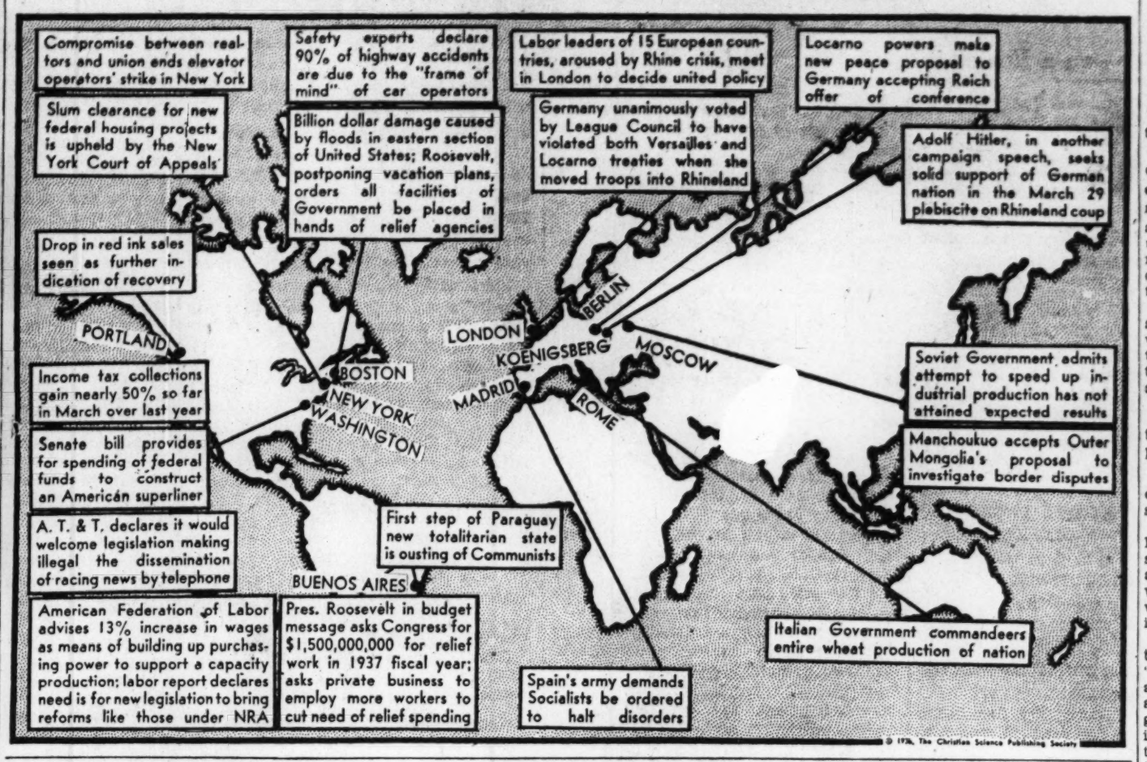
Thoughts

My mind to me a kingdom is; such present joys therein I find, that it exalts all other bliss that earth affords.—*Chaucer.*

Greatness

Nothing can make a man truly great but being truly good and partaking of God's holiness.—*M. Henry.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


Compromise between realtors and union ends elevator operators' strike in New York
Safety experts declare 90% of highway accidents are due to the "frame of mind" of car operators
Labor leaders of 15 European countries, aroused by Rhine crisis, meet in London to decide united policy
Locarno powers make new peace proposal to Germany accepting Reich offer of conference
Slum clearance for new federal housing projects is upheld by the New York Court of Appeals
Billion dollar damage caused by floods in eastern section of United States; Roosevelt, postponing vacation plans, orders all facilities of Government be placed in hands of relief agencies
Germany unanimously voted by League Council to have violated both Versailles and Locarno treaties when she moved troops into Rhineland
Adolf Hitler, in another campaign speech, seeks solid support of German nation in the March 29 plebiscite on Rhineland coup
Drop in red ink sales seen as further indication of recovery
PORTLAND
BERLIN
LONDON
KOENIGSBERG
MOSCOW
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MADRID
ROME
Income tax collections gain nearly 50% so far in March over last year
Soviet Government admits attempt to speed up industrial production has not attained expected results
Senate bill provides for spending of federal funds to construct an American superliner
Manchoukuo accepts Outer Mongolia's proposal to investigate border disputes
A. T. & T. declares it would welcome legislation making illegal the dissemination of racing news by telephone
First step of Paraguay new totalitarian state is ousting of Communists
BUENOS AIRES
American Federation of Labor advises 13% increase in wages as means of building up purchasing power to support a capacity production; labor report declares need is for new legislation to bring reforms like those under NRA
Pres. Roosevelt in budget message asks Congress for $1,500,000,000 for relief work in 1937 fiscal year; asks private business to employ more workers to cut need of relief spending
Italian Government commandeers entire wheat production of nation
Spain's army demands Socialists be ordered to halt disorders

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Right to Review

Question: Bylaws provide that "the board of trustees shall have general direction and management of the financial affairs . . . they shall keep funds . . . well and prudently invested," and also that "any action of the trustees or other officers shall be subject to the direction or revision of the church at any business meeting." Would the following motion at a business meeting be out of order: That neither the invested funds nor the interest bearing securities . . . be spent without a vote of the church?

Answer: Based on the rules cited, t[illegible] motion would be in order. The last quoted rule expressly reserves to the body the right to direct the board or review its action. This right to instruct a board, or to countermand its action, is generally considered to belong to a deliberative body, unless the bylaws or state laws specifically prohibit it.

Daily Anecdote

Custom

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KOSCIUSKO, the hero of Poland, once wished to send a very special gift to a clergyman at Solothurn. Because of its value he dared not entrust it to a servant, so he commissioned a young man named Zeltner to carry it. In addition Kosciusko allowed his own horse to be ridden by the young man.

The errand was satisfactorily completed, but Zeltner vowed he would never ride Kosciusko's horse again unless he had a full purse to go with it. "Why," he exclaimed, "every time a poor man would doff his hat and ask for charity, the horse stopped in his tracks and would not go on until something was given the petitioner! My purse was empty; and I had to feign giving to satisfy the horse."

True Religion

"TRUE religion is the foundation of society, the basis on which all true civil government rests, and from which power derives its authority, laws their efficacy and both their sanction. If it is once shaken by contempt, the whole fabric cannot be stable or lasting."—*Burke.*

In Lighter Vein

Condign Punishment

The treatment of convicts in a certain prison is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender. "What's wrong with old Bill? He seems to be grouchy."

"No wonder," said Bill's cellmate. "He tried to escape today, and now they won't let him go to choir practice!"

Politics

Have you heard about the kids who made a snow man on a side street and put a shovel in his hands? Well, a couple of days later a WPA foreman came along and gave him a check.—*John Chapman, in New York Daily News.*

"Our" Suit

Freshman: "Say, what's the idea of wearing my raincoat?"

Roommate: "Well, you wouldn't want our new suit to get wet, would you?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Contrast

A Canadian from the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence had been visiting relatives in Chiswick. Among other wonders of the neighborhood, they showed him the Thames, hoping to impress him.

"Where shall we go today?" inquired his uncle of the Canadian one afternoon, as they prepared to go out for a stroll.

"I know," he answered brightly. "Let's go round by the brook!"—*Tit-Bits.*

At Last

Reader: "'Prominent restaurant man boards Chicago-Boston train.'"

Listener: "So! I knew those things slept in roundhouses, but I always wondered where they ate!"

Thankful

Mrs. Nexdore: "That girl across the way has a singular voice."

Mr. Nexdore: "Thank goodness it's not plural."—*Musical America.*

Laughter

Monitor Camera Club, by Beatrice H. Cook, Pasadena

When all the world looks bright and glistening,
When hopes are high and hearts are gay and young,
When smiling eyes look out with joy and laughter,
What does it matter if one's teeth are gone?

B. H. C.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tulsa, Okla.

RECENTLY a small girl had a birthday party, featured by giving on her part, rather than receiving. She did, however, receive—a cup of joy running over!

The mother and small sister shared her pleasure in shopping for 30 small children, from six months to nine years of age, with complexions ranging from that of fair whites to Indian reds. Then on her anniversary, following the custom established on her first birthday, this six-year-old child and her sister were hostesses at the Tulsa Children's Day Nursery.

How they enjoyed seeing the tot with Italian black eyes laughing over the cookies shaped like rabbits and dogs, for the first thing on the program at this party was eating! The children sat at long tables with red, white, and blue decorations.

The little hostess was finding it so blessed to give to the others ice cream, candy, tops, jacks, balls, and dolls, that she was surprised to receive two toy dogs from the nursery children.

Brevities

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: News that Italy has devised a process of making wool out of milk must make the cows feel rather sheepish.

Detroit Free Press: The old-timers had a better chance. The thing they lived in wasn't worn out by the time they got it paid for.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adamant — *Ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in sofa).

The Greek *adamas*, literally "inconquerable," was applied by the early Greek writers to very hard metals, such as were used in armor, and later to diamondlike gems. We use "adamant" to designate various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

Although "adamant" is occasionally used as an adjective, the better word for this purpose is "adamantine" (*ad-a-man'-tin*). "Adamantean" (*ad-a-man-te'-an*) is also an adjective.

Blessed (Matt. 11:6)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Compassion — *Kom-pash'-un* (*o* clipped-short, *a* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word comes to us from the Latin *compati*, "to have compassion," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *pati*, "to bear or suffer." Our word, then, literally means "bearing with one another, fellowship in feeling."

"Compassion" is a better word than either "pity" or "sympathy," for "pity" sometimes regards its object as not only in distress, but as weak and inferior; and "sympathy" suggests that there is a certain equality in affliction or circumstances linking the sympathizer and the one sympathized with. "Compassion," on the other hand, is that feeling of tenderness and love which reaches down into the low ground of another's distress, and, not content to remain there with it, helps bear it, and then lifts it.

Contaminate — *Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (*o* and *i* clipped-short, first *a* short, second long).

Both "contaminate" and "contagious" are from the Latin roots, *cum*, "with, together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is one which is said to be communicable by touching; and, by the same reasoning, we conclude that that which is true cannot be contaminated by error, because the two do not touch. Incidentally, the Latin *contaminare* meant "to defile," and our "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Despotic, despotism — The first is sounded *des-pot'-ik* (vowels short); the second is *des'-pot-izm* (*e* and *i* short, *o* clipped-short).

Diverse — Preferably *di-vurs'* (*i* long, *u* as in urn).

Diversify—*Di-vur'-sih-fi* (first and third *i*'s long, second short, *u* as in urn).

Divest—Preferably long *i*, *di-vest'*.

Ecclesiastes — The first *e* is clipped-short.

Emanate — *Em'-a-nate* (*e* short, first *a* as in sofa, second long).

Whatever emanates from something, literally "flows out" from it (Latin *e*, "out," and *manare*, "to flow"). That from which anything emanates is its true and only source.

Moths—The *o* is as in soft, and the *th* is preferably "voiced" as in *then* (not "unvoiced" as in *thin*).

Nain—*Nay'-in* (long *a*, short *i*).

Necessarily — Principal accent on first syllable, secondary on third.

Primarily, secondarily—Both words are accented on the first syllable. The second word has secondary accent on the third syllable.

Primeval — *Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* as in account).

Whatever may be described as "primeval" belongs literally to the "first age," for that is the exact rendering of the Latin *primaeuus*, compounded of *primus*, "first," and *aeuum*, "age." The word may be used in cases in which the sense to be conveyed is "original," "primal," "primitive"; and it designates that which "was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be."

Scientifically — End it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

Simulate—*Sim'-u-late* (*i* short, *u* as in unite, *a* long).

Our word is derived from the Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like"; and we use it in the sense of "to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely."

Training-camp recruits will recall the familiar command, "Simulate firing!" Each man would proceed to sight his rifle, pull the trigger, operate the cartridge magazine, etc., just as if in actual engagement—but no ammunition would be used. A spy simulates loyalty to the country in which he is working.

Status—Long *a*.

Verily, verily (John 9:51) — To be read with conviction, not tossed off like "twinkle-twinkle."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Horseradish

DURING the winter months of the past two or three years, a small, pleasant-faced boy has been calling at my door on Saturday mornings at regular intervals of about a month, offering fresh, home-prepared horseradish for sale. I sampled a small jar one day and found it so delicious and springlike in flavor that I have ever since bought no other variety.

One day I inquired how he managed to get such fresh horseradish in the middle of a Minnesota winter; and he told me that in the fall, before the ground froze, he dug a great many roots of the horseradish and buried them in sand and dirt in the basement. As he needs it, he uncovers it, cleans it, and prepares it, usually putting it in small jars. He tells me that he clears from $1.50 to $2.00 each Saturday, in this way.—Mrs. R. L., Paynesville, Minn.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Confessions: A House Party Game

THIS game of *Confessions* was invented and tested enthusiastically at a recent party where the twelve guests were editors, authors, librarians, and publishers. It is therefore as suitable for "highbrows" as for those who are simply seeking an amusing new "pencil game."

It began by one of the guests saying, "Have you ever read Robert Benchley's clever comments on those books you are ashamed to admit never having read?"

"Well, we all have such books concealed in the backs of our minds," agreed another of the guests.

"Let's all write down anonymously the titles we are ashamed to have left unread," said one of the librarians, "and have someone read all the answers."

So the game came into being. The machinery was the usual equipment for so-called pencil games. However, the opening of the folded papers, the discussions, and the facts revealed, were much more interesting than the average social-mixer game usually brings forth.

Here are some of the results, for example. Out of the 12 guests and hostess, seven had not read "Treasure Island"; only three had read "Count of Monte Cristo"; and only one had read "Ulysses." "Don Quixote" unabridged had nary a reader. "David Copperfield" and Dickens divided the group into two arguing camps. When it came to the best sellers, six had not read "Anthony Adverse" and admitted furthermore that they did not intend to.

Try this when the party shows signs of languishing. It brings out a lot of surprising independence in thinking and enough subsequent discussion to keep up interesting give-and-take among the group for at least an hour.—Margery C. Q., Montclair, N. J.

What They Say

Mr. Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt has the finest, loveliest, smoothest voice you could hear over a radio. You never miss a word. His intonation is perfect, and he always has the kindness and friendliness to say "you and I" and "we." He speaks, as he is, a cultured, polished, college gentleman."—*Janet Richards*

Good Government

"What we want is a government good enough, so that it can look in the mirror without blushing."—*Robert Erskine Ely*

Change

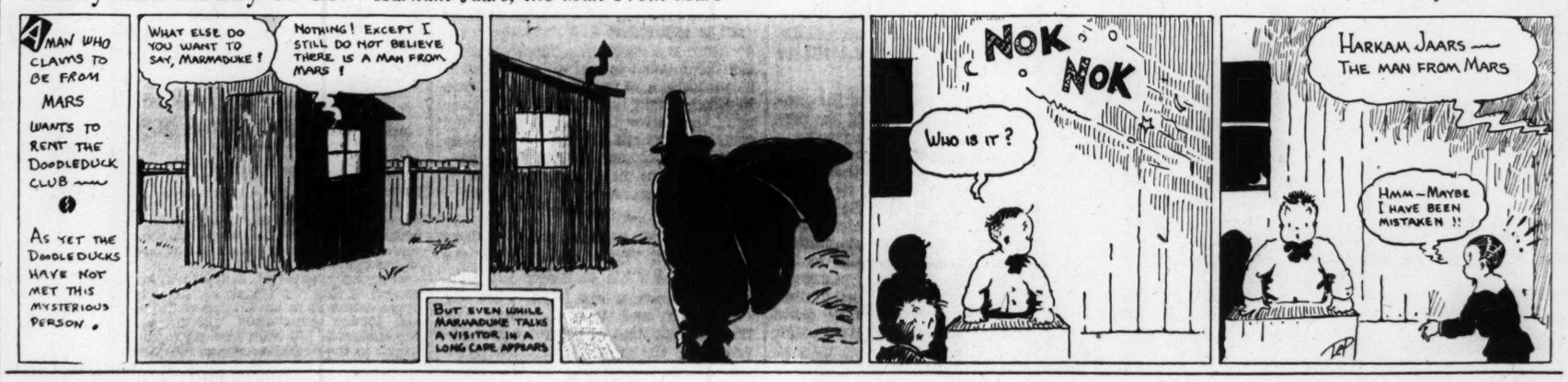
"Change is one of the most perilous things in the world. There is only one thing I can think of more dangerous—not to change."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Capitalism

"It is now a social sin to be either rich or poor. Capitalism doesn't simply produce evils—it is evil in itself."—*E. R. Bowen*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Harkam Jaars, the Man From Mars*

By LE PELLEY


A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO BE FROM MARS WANTS TO RENT THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB
AS YET THE DOODLEDUCKS HAVE NOT MET THIS MYSTERIOUS PERSON.
WHAT ELSE DO YOU WANT TO SAY, MARMADUKE!
NOTHING! EXCEPT I STILL DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS A MAN FROM MARS!
BUT EVEN WHILE MARMADUKE TALKS A VISITOR IN A LONG CAPE APPEARS
NOK NOK
WHO IS IT?
HARKAM JAARS — THE MAN FROM MARS
HMM—MAYBE I HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set for the Hunt*

By CARMACK

Togo, as Chief-Dog-in-Charge, and I, as Keeper of the Bones, were given the job of arranging the Gloom Chasers' treasure hunt —
The big vacant lot on Elm Avenue seemed to be the best place to have it—
Boy! Did we do a good job hiding the bones! Some we buried in the ground—
Others we covered with leaves and weeds—
The last two we hid under a big pile of lumber—
And if it doesn't take a lot of keen sniffing to find them we're going to be two surprised dogs —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Can Europe Be Reconstructed?

THE European crisis begins to look much more like the end of the last war than the start of the next. Of course, no student of history would say that one war stopped exactly here or that another started at such-and-such a point; the chain of events has no missing link. But the conference in London may yet prove that the nations are not like the Gadarene swine running down a steep place to destruction. Statesmanship may still liquidate one World War without preparing another.

There is an opportunity now to design a better peace than could be perceived in 1919's blinding bitterness. If Germany's breaking of "peace" bonds which merely dammed up resentment and hatred does not inflame new passions to the point of open hostilities—and that danger now seems past—it may be possible to reconstruct Europe by negotiation and reconciliation on a fairer, firmer basis. News from London lends strength to such a hope.

There are two main reasons for this hope. One is the League of Nations. However much it has fallen short of the great hopes we held for it, the present situation has again demonstrated its value as an alternative to war. Does anyone imagine that even the gesture of legality made on Friday in London would have been possible without the Geneva machinery. Futile as the verdict passed on Germany may appear, it maintains the forms of law. And weak as law may be when justice hides her eyes and no attempt is made to enforce its judgment, mankind has found it useful. Often men have started with the letter of the law and gradually developed its spirit. And with a forum for negotiation already established and available, the nations have at least a mite less excuse for using war's arbitrament.

The second reason for the hope that the present crisis is a potential agent of reconstruction is the temper of the people. France did not answer Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland by instant mobilization because the people of Europe do not want war. Plainly there will be no rushing into a general conflagration as there was in 1914. Statesmen may blunder, dictators may threaten, but the tinder is still damped by memories of suffering, by knowledge of its folly. No government in Europe today, with the probable exception of the British, is sure it would survive another war. And London has grave questions about what would be left of the Empire. Behind the hesitations of the governments are the definite peace aspirations of the people.

Disillusioned and disappointed, the peoples' desire still gives some spirit to League law. Some of the terms in which the statesmen at London are talking shows that they still do not see they must base their peace on real conciliation. The plan to again put foreign troops on German soil seems to miss the point as to German feeling. Yet the broad concept of reconstruction and the recognition that economic peacemaking must enter in are definitely hopeful straws. We even hear again the almost forgotten word, "disarmament."

It would be foolish to expect too much from any new mechanics of peace until there is better recognition of the spiritual bases of harmony. But clearly it is a mistake to assume that people who do not want to fight cannot keep the peace.

Manners in Colonies

GEN. JIRO MINAMI, commander of the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo, sounded a warning against displays of racial superiority by Japanese residents of Manchoukuo at a recent conference of Japanese consular representatives. The warning was deserved, and could also be very well taken to heart by other peoples with colonial empires, besides the Japanese.

It is a by-word in the Far East that the Japanese in Korea, Manchoukuo and North China is all too often a different and much less attractive person than the Japanese in Japan. Within the confines of the Island Empire, an occasional bumptious policeman or petty official to the contrary notwithstanding, courtesy and consideration are the rule, both among the Japanese themselves and in the attitude of Japanese toward foreigners.

In Mukden, Harbin and Tientsin courtesy and consideration often give way to arrogance and roughness. Part of the explanation for this, of course, lies in the type of adventurous soldier of fortune who always drifts to a new frontier. Just as America had its "border ruffians" in the days of the wild frontier, so a good many undesirable characters have emigrated from Japan to Manchoukuo, where they hope to find laws against "get-rich-quick" schemes less rigidly enforced.

Apart from the fact that a remote frontier is a magnet for men with doubtful pasts, the mere fact of colonial rule often exerts a visibly bad influence on the manners of subjects of the dominant power. This observation is by no means restricted to Japanese; no country with possessions and a privileged status in Asia and Africa is altogether free from blame, as regards the conduct of some of its citizens. The overbearing attitude which is altogether too common in this connection is one reason for transforming the relations between the colony and the ruling country, wherever possible and as soon as possible, from a basis of domination to a basis of co-operation.

Rebuilding—on a Rock

TIME has mellowed the rugged stone fences lining New England farms—fences mutely testifying to the unstinted industry of the prerevolutionists. Waves have lapped away but little of Salem's stanch old Derby Wharf, where once full-rigged Yankee clippers strained to be off to the seven seas.

The spirit that cleared New England land and carried its homely products to the world continues unabated in 1936. If proof of this were needed, it was vividly offered this week.

Even while the Connecticut and Merrimack were rising to presently sweep out farms, factories and homes, plans for reconstruction were well under way. In response to telegrams from The Christian Science Monitor, governors of the New England states disclosed they were asking legislatures for money and men to repair damage and build flood prevention works.

These thoughts of rebuilding, of forestalling recurrence, were concurrent with the steps for immediate alleviation of temporary distress. There was not a moment's thought of doing otherwise.

As flood waters recede, the American people are certain to find the will and the way to rebuild on foundations no less solid than the stone walls etched upon its rugged soil. These are the enduring tokens of a great tradition, symbols of the spirit that largely cradled a young nation and made it grow to man's stature in the community of nations.

Uneasy Money

BETTING and budgets don't mix. The record of legalized gambling in the United States is replete with proof. There is nothing new in the plan submitted to the New York Legislature for legalizing lotteries to fill the $75,000,000 gap in the 1936 budget. History is only preening itself for an encore—at the expense of the public.

State-supervised gambling has been tried many times before. Invariably it opened the way to grave political abuses and wholesale public swindles. Money derived in the maladministration of state lotteries was spent to perpetuate the tenure of public officials who controlled them. It financed political machines. It controlled legislatures; resulted in police corruption and election frauds. This is the history of lotteries in Louisiana, in Kentucky and elsewhere. States which tried to run lotteries found in the end that the lotteries were running the states. Those that succumbed to the lure of lotteries to lighten the tax load were forced to outlaw such revenue-raising schemes. In nearly every instance, inhibitions against lotteries were written into their state constitutions.

The specter of a gigantic public swindle has reappeared in New York. Proponents of lotteries are seeking to break down the constitutional barrier against them. The arguments in favor of lotteries have a familiar ring. They are the same in effect as those employed to obtain the passage of permissive race-track gambling laws in some thirty states.

Legalize state-supervised lotteries and you will put an end to bootleg betting and divert the illicit flow of money into lawful channels, is the argument heard in Albany. In other words, the way to combat gambling racketeers is to imitate their methods and usurp their devices for exploiting the public. This line of attack brought race-track betting back to America. Lottery supporters are trying the same game.

The parallel goes further. Did legalized pari-mutuel betting put an end to untaxed, undercover gambling through bookmakers? Recent police raids on illegal betting joints in Florida and Massachusetts give weight to estimates that the volume of illicit race-track betting is six times greater than state-supervised pari-mutuel gambling. The warning is plain. Legalized gambling in any form is only an appetizer for public patronage of cheaper, bootleg schemes.

The New York State Legislature should take a careful backward look before it leaps. Legalized lotteries would only complicate its fiscal problems. Two wrongs will never balance its budget.

A LOT has been written about the political hurly-burly on a national scale but in Massachusetts with Governor Curley planning to run for United States Senate and Lieutenant Governor Hurley and State Treasurer Hurley casting envious eyes on the soon to be vacated Governor's chair it is surprising that no punster has commented on the Hurley-Curley campaign in prospect in the Bay State.

JUDGING from the spring tryouts of the political spellbinders of both major parties, the coming campaign will be fought out on two major premises. First, that the tax collector is the Machiavellian invention of President Roosevelt. Second, that former President Hoover is the villain, complete with mustachio, who stayed up late hatching the depression. A few grains of salt may come in handy between now and November.

As It Seems to a Hindu

Book News of the Day

EVERY Occidental who smugly thinks that anything east of Suez is pretty sure to be backward, if not barbaric, ought to read FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST: A STUDY OF IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALISM, by Dr. Taraknath Das (New York: Longmans, Green. $2).

The book is a refreshing, somehow mellowed acid that eats away the foundations of western egotism without leaving a bitter memory. Dr. Das does westerners the courtesy of knowing better than most of them do their history and languages before he ventures to point out inconsistencies that also bother the more scrupulous bearers of the White Man's Burden.

Dr. Das is a Hindu, educated in his native India, in Japan, America and Europe. He is an American citizen. His scholarship is endorsed by leading American professors. His knowledge of diplomatic events in Orient and Occident leaves few loopholes for taking exceptions to his generalizations, which for the most part are subordinated to penetrating comments on events.

One flaw runs so consistently through the book as to distort its objectivity, yet the flaw itself has usefulness in saying hard things plainly about British imperial policy. For Dr. Das, whose Ind an patriotism could not be expected to increase his respect for British colonial methods, the Lion of the Thames sits in many-eyed and hypocritical alertness, playing friend against friend.

Such a view is a wholesome corrective for an equally extreme whitewashing of all British colonial policies. But many Americans will find it unpleasant to think that Dr. Das is correct in his opinion that Britain uses America, as he says it uses all powers, for convenient catspaw. Dr. Das underlines the maxim that diplomacy has nothing to do with altruism, but his cold-blooded application of the maxim leaves out of account too many intangibles of international friendship.

In his exposure of the West's duplicity as among its constituent nations, and its high-handed partition by force of the Orient's older heritages of culture and wealth, Dr. Das renders his greatest service to western readers. Few persons educated in any Occidental nation could stand off and cast so fishy an eye on the actual misdeeds of imperialistic powers during their grab for land and resources. It is the view of an Oriental, sensitive to the superiority of cultural and spiritual values as against the clamorous claims of armed young giants out of the West.

Few if any writers of this reviewer's acquaintance integrate the problems of the East so closely into the whole current of world diplomatic history. Illuminating correlations are made on every page between eastern events and well-known western events. R. H. S.

Dedication on Claverly Street

CLAVERLY STREET has been watching that rear porch of the Twemblys take shape into a new room, with extra bath attached, and last night saw lights moving and heard music that betokened a party. But Claverly Street had no idea what it was all about. Actually Mr. Twembly and the three little Twemblys and Grandfather and Grandmother Twembly were having the dedicatory ceremonies for the new bathroom.

The thought was that here was a brand new bathroom, finished in tile and set-in tub, that somehow was at variance with the architectural harmony of the rest of the house; and something ought to be done about it. Something to make the new bathroom feel at home, if you know what I mean. Perhaps, too, there was a sense that the grandeur of the shiny new bathroom inspired a sort of awe which had to be overcome by boldly marching up to it, and proclaiming it just a part of the old house, after all. It was the bathroom that caused this awe. The study, which was really the principal addition to the house, was a good deal like other rooms, and it wasn't finished yet anyway. But the bathroom had just had the water turned on.

Obviously at a dedication of a bathroom you have to have recitations and music.

* * *

Nancy Twembly was the first to be introduced. Everyone applauded lustily as the four-year-old came to the center of the sitting room, and, without any prompting, recited:

Here's a ball for baby,
Big and soft and round,
Here is baby's cradle, rock-a-baby bye
Here are baby's fingers, standin' in a row,
Here is baby's hammer, Oh how she can pound!

There was a good deal more to it, and Miss Twembly received nothing short of an ovation when she retired. Phyllis came next. There she found herself suddenly, right in the center of the familiar sitting room—but how unfamiliar it all was. A minute ago these had all been relatives around her but now, presto, they were an audience! Her curly brown hair trembled a little with self-consciousness. But then she caught her father's eye; why, it wasn't an audience at all, it was just the family! She recited, "The Mouse Ran Up the Clock," (with gestures) amidst tremendous applause and rushed to her seat.

Grandmother Twembly came next. In some ways hers, and grandfather's performance, were the best of all, the children thought. They stood up and told stories of a little boy, years and years ago, who somehow had been daddy, and how he had been brought to a new house when the grandparents were just young married folk, before automobiles or telephones, and he was so little that he had to be lifted up the front stairs, and when he came to the dining-room table he walked right under it, without even ducking his head. Was this possible? They looked at their father, hardly believing.

Then Daddy Twembly introduced himself with a great deal of gravity, and pretended to applaud his own name when he announced it, and then he recited the favorite nursery jingle which they could almost, but not quite, ever recite themselves; and when he was through it, Nancy rushed over and climbed in his lap.

* * *

After that Master Alan Twembly performed several of his celebrated magic tricks.

But now the real climax of the dedicatory ceremonies had been reached. The children were dispatched to the kitchen for glasses: a great big glass for the great big Alan, a middle-size glass for the middle-size Phyllis, and little tiny glass for Nancy, the smallest of all. And with minute detail they were told just what to do. Because this you know, was a real dedicatory ceremony. Alan was to go down cellar and fill his glass from the set-tubs; and Phyllis was to go upstairs and fill hers from the other bathroom, and Nancy was to go to the kitchen and fill her glass there. There was some question as to whether you used hot or cold water at dedicatory ceremonies, but daddy was very precise about it. You had to use half of each, he said positively, and, above all, you must *not* spill.

Now it was time to begin. Granddaddy came first in the procession, brandishing his stick, then grandmother, the parents and children in descending order, Nancy last. Daddy had thought music with something about water in it would be appropriate, "The Something Waves Dashed High," or words to that effect, but grandmother burst into a rollicking old girlhood song, that began:

We're March-ing On-ward to Quebec,
And the drums are loud-ly beating!

and the procession noisily moved back and forth about the living room, once, twice, and then out to the new study, yes, and right up to the shiny new bathroom. The lights hadn't been turned on by the electrician yet, but Daddy Twembly had his flashlight so they didn't stumble amidst the boards and lumber.

* * *

"Now you pour the water into the bathtub," shouted the master of ceremonies above the hubbub and Grandmother Twembly this time burst into something that went,

Ring, -ching, -ching, Ring, -ching, -ching,
Ring out cher-bells!"

and the grownups all sang.

It was a small bathroom, in fact a very small bathroom, but the children all squeezed into it and out of it again. They could not have performed their task with greater seriousness if they had been laying the cornerstone of a cathedral. Daddy seemed to be so sure in knowing just what was appropriate in dedicating a bathroom; and they still tingled with the exhilaration of standing up in public and taking part in a ceremony.

"Now we will all sing—we will all sing '*America*,'" said daddy.

"'*America*'?" said grandmother.

"'*America*,'" said daddy firmly.

And so they all sang: grandfather brandishing the stick, with his funny beard and the twinkles around his eyes; and rosy grandmother, who liked everything that children liked; and daddy, who sometimes swung people right up till the top of their heads touched the ceiling, and slender Alan, who was quite sophisticated at nine; and brown-haired Phyllis with the missing front tooth; and Nancy, last of all, rosy-cheeked Nancy, who held granddaddy's gnarled finger tightly in her dimpled fist with a difference of eighty years separating them, and uniting them

"Of thee I sing!" came the chorus and faded out. . . .

As I said at the start, Claverly Street has been watching that spare room of the Twemblys taking shape for some time now, but had no idea what all the lights and noise and marching last night were about RICHARD L. STROUT

North . . South . . East . . West

The Eastern Roads Hesitate

By Frank L. Perrin

NO DOUBT it was to be expected that the governing boards of most of the railroads in the eastern areas of the United States would seek to escape the full effect of the fare-reduction order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission recently decided that after June 1 of the present year the basic fares charged should be uniform throughout the country, to conform to the voluntary reduction authorized in accordance with the plan proposed a year or two ago by the carriers west of the Mississippi River. This uniform rate provides for a basic fare of two cents a mile in day coaches and three cents a mile in sleepers or other special coaches, plus the usual flat rate, without surcharge, for berth or seat.

* * *

It is interesting, because of the proposal which the eastern roads are preparing to offer, to look back a few years in an effort to discover the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their position. They plan, apparently, to urge a differential of a half cent a mile in favor of the eastern roads. It is claimed that precedent warrants such discrimination. It is true, of course, that prior to the World War period the basic passenger rate was not uniform in the United States. The average rate was 2½ cents a mile. In the year 1918 the rate, though still not uniform, was fixed generally at three cents. In 1920 another advance to three and six-tenths cents was authorized for coach fares and four cents a mile on Pullmans, plus the charge and surcharge made for such reservations. The surcharge added to Pullman car rates was 50 per cent of the regular rate.

Of course it must be admitted that the men charged with the responsibility of operating the railroads and providing dividends for their stockholders know a lot more about their business than the casual student or observer, and much more than the average patron who pays at the ticket window. But it is reasonable to assume that the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who have decided to enforce this reduction in basic rates know quite as much about the economic problems to be studied and solved as the average railroad president.

Therefore it may be assumed, without proof, that it is not the desire of the Commission that any railroad or other common carrier be compelled to do business at a loss. Thus it must be agreed that it is not the intention of the Commission to penalize the eastern carriers. A study of the brief, or examiner's report, upon which the recent order was in part based, would tend to convince any but a prejudiced student that exactly the opposite is the desire of the Commission. The western carriers have provided proof that the profits of carriers are made from increased traffic at a rate the patron can afford to pay, rather than from half-empty coaches and cars in which the rates charged are higher than the traffic can or will bear.

It is not entirely clear just what precedent is referred to and depended upon by those managers who hope to induce the Commission to revise its order so as to authorize a 25 per cent increase. This, in effect, would be a surcharge imposed upon the patrons of eastern roads, and would apply both locally and to interstate traffic. Competitive business, generally speaking, neither seeks nor recognizes such a precedent.

* * *

For several months, and perhaps years, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and subsidiary branches, has urged upon the Commission and upon competing carriers the adoption of the rates now approved by the official board. He is not without experience and at least some knowledge of the reasonableness of the rule. Except in the territory traversed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, now controlled and operated by the B. & O., he has been obliged to adhere to the rate schedule soon to be abandoned. A week or more ago I traveled from St. Louis to Washington on one of Mr. Willard's trains. For several days previously I had been buying tickets and Pullman berths at the western rates. Putting down money for the ticket to Washington gave me about the same feeling one might have in paying a grocer more than he wanted to charge for a dozen eggs or a bag of oranges. Imagine a grocer saying, in such a case, "I dislike to do this. It hurts me more than it does you!" Well, I wouldn't believe it. But Mr. Willard believes, and he wants others to believe, that he would rather take his chances and carry on under the lower-fare basis.

The Wide Horizon

Mutiny on the Bounties

[*Excerpts From an Address in the House of Representatives*]

By Edward C. Moran Jr.
United States Representative From Maine

OUR American merchant marine has not been and probably cannot be made self-sustaining without some assistance: if we want a merchant marine, we must subsidize it by some method, at the expense of the taxpayers. This is due to differences in construction costs, operation costs, and to competitive disadvantages caused by the subsidy policies of our competitors.

If you agree with me that an adequate merchant marine is essential, even though the taxpayer must stand a part of the cost, then there are four possible methods of policies, namely:

1. Subsidized private ownership and subsidized private operation.

This is the method now being used; the result has been and is now a complete failure. Shortly after the World War we decided upon private operation and practically gave away our World War constructed merchant ships; we sold some of the ships for around two cents for every dollar they cost us. As a result of the 1920 and 1928 acts we started out in earnest to obtain a merchant marine under this system. The taxpayers, in addition to giving away the ships, have been paying $30,000,000 a year in disguised subsidies to operate them. The only result of our vast losses and expenditures is an antiquated merchant marine that is fast disappearing from the seas. Advocates of this method admit the failure but say the system is right; that what is needed is more and bigger subsidies.

* * *

Let me give you, by a concrete example, what the shipping interests ask now of the taxpayer. Assume that it costs $1,000,000 to build a certain cargo ship in an American shipyard; it is contended that the same ship can be constructed abroad for $600,000; the taxpayers are asked to make a cash grant of that $400,000 difference, to be known as a construction subsidy. Next, the Government is asked to loan in addition 75 per cent of the foreign construction cost, or $450,000; that operation is called a construction loan. That makes a total grant and loan amounting to $850,000, leaving only $150,000 balance on that million-dollar ship, which may be met by a "trade-in" of an obsolete ship for which the Government will get next to nothing, being obliged to scrap it; and thus for little and perhaps no cash outlay whatever the so-called shipowner gets a million-dollar ship. And this is what they call private ownership. . . .

There never was a more powerful lobby than the shipping lobby. I read into the *Record* a letter sent by one shipbuilder to another, bragging about obtaining passage of the 1928 Jones-White law and listing how $150,000 was spent in lobbying. One shipping company paid over $750,000 to Washington representatives for legal and special fees.

2. Government ownership and government operation.

Time prevents dealing exhaustively with this possible method. I will simply say that I do not favor it.

* * *

3. Government ownership and private operation.

Because I believe America must have an adequate merchant marine, and because I know that all the shipping crowd together have not money enough of their own to build one single ship of the Manhattan type, it is my belief that this is the only system under present conditions which will actually produce a merchant marine. I have introduced a bill providing that the Government shall build and own the ships and let them out for private operation under a charter system. Operators can bid competitively for the charters, and in this way the public interest will be protected against the frauds which are practically unavoidable under the present system or under the new system proposed by the shipping crowd. . . .

4. Combination or compromise plan.

I would be perfectly willing to aid private interests in obtaining a privately owned merchant marine if it can be done without robbing the taxpayers. Also, I would be agreeable to selling government-owned ships at any time to private interests at a fair price. At the same time I want to see enacted into law the alternative that if private ownership cannot be worked out on a basis equitable to the taxpayer, that the Government will go ahead and build ships, because I want to see, one way or the other, an adequate merchant marine.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Congress, Court and the People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The discussion over the power of the Supreme Court to set aside acts of Congress which conflict with the Federal Constitution concerns a problem of paramount importance to our rights and liberties.

The most curious feature of this whole discussion is that the attack on the court is waged ostensibly in the interest of democracy and popular government, whereas a brief demonstration will show that more power is lodged in the people as long as the Supreme Court is able, in its judicial decisions, to refuse to sanction unconstitutional statutes.

This Government has functioned longer under a written Constitution than any other government in history. That Constitution was conceived by the revolutionary fathers in the aftermath of a war against tyranny in order to guarantee forever to this nation individual rights and liberties.

In finding legislation unconstitutional, the Supreme Court does not oppose the will of the people. On the contrary, it guarantees that Congress and the President shall make no laws inconsistent with the Constitution, which crystallizes the will of the people until that will is newly reflected through the adoption of a constitutional amendment by a popular referendum. In this way the people have the final word as to what shall be the fundamental law of the land.

The United States is the first civilized nation in which sovereignty resides in the whole people. Deprive the Supreme Court of the power to declare unconstitutional laws invalid, and the people might find their democracy supplanted by a government in which the sovereignty is lodged in an unrestrained dictatorship by the President and Congress. GEORGE BOND COCHRAN

Philadelphia, Penna.

Mirror of Opinion

Planning Permanent Employment

IT IS encouraging to see social, economic and political forces mobilizing with a long-range solution of the employment problem as their goal. . . .

But in the many solutions offered for the unemployment problem, we are surprised to see so little said about increasing the standard of living in order to create employment. . . .

Somehow shortening the work week unreasonably and staggering available employment, retiring able-bodied men on old-age pensions, and keeping youth in school merely because we cannot find work for them, has never seemed to us to be the proper solution of the unemployment problem.—*Russellville (Ark.) Daily Courier-Democrat.*